
PRICE TWO CENTS

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c To Foreign Countries.....3c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Germany Extends Hand to England Montenegro Loss Heavy

GERMAN FRIENDSHIP TOWARD ENGLAND IS OFFICIALLY STATED

Confidential and Valuable Relations Between Two Nations in Balkan Crisis Show Interests Identical

IDEAS EXCHANGED

LONDON—The official report of the speeches of the foreign secretary and the secretary of the navy before the Reichstag committee has now been published and confirms in every way the earlier summary.

Herr von Jagow began by saying that the very last speech of Herr von Kiderlen Waechter before the Reichstag had been devoted to German relations with England and that he had then declared how during the present eastern crisis those relations had been particularly confidential and valuable.

It was a special satisfaction to him, he declared, to say that the expectations then outlined had been completely fulfilled.

The intimate exchange of ideas between the two governments had contributed substantially to remove the difficulties of many kinds which had arisen during the last months "so that we now have perceived not only that we have points of contact of a sentimental kind with England but also that identical interests are present. I am not a prophet," he continued, "but I indulge in the hope that on the ground of common interest, the most fruitful in politics, we may continue to work with England and perhaps be able to reap a harvest."

The intervention of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz during the same debate was brought about by the statement of the Socialist, Herr Ledebour, that his statements in the committee were charged with dislike of England.

"I must protest," said the Grand Admiral, "against this statement. I cannot understand how it can have been

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"Believe Me, Xantippe."
HOLLIS—"The Woman."
MAJESTIC—"Rusty Pulls the Strings."
PARK—"The Woman."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Diarrhea.'"
SHUBERT—"Helen Lowell."
THEATRE—"Milestones."

BOSTON CONCERTS
Wednesday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., recital by Paulo Gruppe, cellist.
Thursday, 3 p. m., recital by Miss Charlotte Grosvenor, soprano, assisted by Miss Edith Thompson, pianist. Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., Cecilia Society concert, Mme. Annette Schumowski, pianist, assisting.
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., recital by Eugene Ysaie, violinist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., recital by John McCormack, tenor, assisted by Melville Clark, baritone.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Carmen."
Friday, 8 p. m., "The Girl of the Golden West."
Saturday, 1:45 p. m., "Aida"; 7:34 p. m., "Loulou."
Sunday, 3:15 p. m., orchestral concert, Mme. Cavalleri and Mr. Muratore, soloists.

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—"The Daughter of Heaven."
BLACKSTONE—"Mme. Nazimova."
COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid."
GRAND—"Douglas Fairbanks."
HOLLIS—"The Woman."
LYCEUM—"The New Secretary."
MAJESTIC—"The Whirl."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"The Bridal Path."
WEST END—"Rutherford and Son."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The New Secretary."
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."
FARINO—"The Whirl."
HOLLIS—"The Woman."
MAJESTIC—"Rusty Pulls the Strings."
PARK—"The Woman."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Diarrhea.'"
SHUBERT—"Helen Lowell."
THEATRE—"Milestones."

read into my words. I should be the very first to greet an understanding with England with joy. To make a comparison of the relative strength of navies is very difficult. It is not only one of numbers, it is one of type, age and other factors. Mr. Churchill's statement of last year left many gaps. He said that the ratio was 1.6 English dreadnoughts to 1 German.

"This proportion is in my opinion acceptable for battleships and it proves that we do not intend and never have intended to embark on a rivalry with England. It gives us a measure of power that is difficult to attack. More we do not need and there can be no question of our wanting to be aggressive towards England. There was no intention whatever of going beyond the present naval law which gives us all we require and I hope that I have removed by these words any anxiety that may have arisen. It is absolutely incorrect to say that we have ever rejected overtures from England. If we can reach a practical agreement the naval law will have done its work. The real difficulty is that in adopting former agreements guarantees for their accomplishment are necessary." The center party has withdrawn the resolution with respect to mess allowances of the navy, the leaders of the party declaring that the whole matter was due to a misunderstanding, and that no coalition with the Socialists existed.

PRESIDENT POINCARE MAKES HIS OFFICIAL ENTRY INTO PARIS

LONDON—Precisely at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Monsieur Poincare drove with Monsieur Briand, accompanied by an escort of 150 cuirassiers, from his house in the Rue du Commandant Marchand to the Elysee.

The streets were decorated and the guns of the Elysee were fired during the drive. All along the route the new President received a great welcome from the crowds gathered in the streets.

Monsieur Fallieres, the retiring President, met Monsieur Poincare at the Elysee. He was wearing the grand collar of the Legion of Honor, but M. Poincare wore no decorations. M. Fallieres received the new President at the top of the staircase and in a brief speech transmitted to him the powers derived from the national assembly. M. Poincare, in reply thanked him for the kindness of his welcome and declared that he would endeavor to imitate M. Fallieres, who during a lifetime nobly filled had always been the loyal servant of the republic.

After the grand chancellor of the order had transferred to the new President the grand collar, M. Poincare at 3:45 p. m. drove to the Hotel de Ville in company with the former President. He was received by Monsieur Galli, president of the municipal council and Monsieur Delanney, prefect of the Seine. Immediately after the reception the President and two former presidents, Messieurs Fallieres and Loubet, signed their names in the Golden Book of Paris. The reception to which 6000 invitations had been given was then held, the band playing the Marche Lorraine in compliment to M. Poincare who is a native of that province.

HISTORICAL PAPER ON FRENCH READ

In a paper read before the Bostonian Society in the old State House yesterday Fitz Henry Smith, Jr., told of "The French at Boston in the Revolution." He spoke of their connections with the campaigns carried on by the colonists, dwelling particularly on Marquis de Vaudreuil and Count d'Estaing, both of whom fled to this country and were publicly honored by the American authorities, including Governor Hancock.

In connection with the address there were on exhibition copies of letters written by Lafayette at one time or another, and two bills made out by pilots for their services in guiding the fleets up Boston harbor.

ENVER BEY PREVENTED AGREEMENT ON PEACE

(Special to the Monitor)
SOFIA, Bulgaria—Three weeks only were requisite to drive the Turks upon the defensive lines of Tchataldja; two months did not suffice for the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

The rapid development of the war was due to the splendid organization of the Bulgarian army and the intelligence and heroism of the Bulgarian soldier. The protracted course of the peace negotiations was due to the Turks as a people and Turkey as a nation. In all his doings the Turk is deliberate, he never hurries. If certain people say "Time is money," the Turkish watchword is, "Yabash, yabash (Go slow, go slow)."

Fanaticism wields a large influence over the life of the Turk. What Allah wills must be, with or without the concurrence of mortals. A nation so constituted naturally works out in the entire fabric of its make-up the logical sequence of such a constitution of its individual factors. It cannot be an up-to-date people because not made up of up-to-date elements.

Peace Was Expected

At the beginning of the peace negotiations in London general opinion was inclined to believe that, thanks to the peace-loving London cabinet, the conference would speedily realize what was universally desired—peace. Here and there, however, was heard a pessimistic tone. Some were there who, understanding better the nature of the Turk, almost from the initial movement thought they beheld the index finger pointing to another end, and so the sequel proved.

Have the peace delegates and the governments behind them remembered that 500,000 men on either side of the opposing lines were waiting in their rude, cramped huts, and that the families at home were deprived of support and protection, and that every day jeopardized the immediate future, prosperity and comfort of the country? What of the days at a time consumed by the Turks in sending one telegram to London, indicative of orientalism in general, and the Turk in particular, characterizing his aptitude for gaining time. And doubtless he had a motive.

In the meantime Roumania took occasion to make known her extravagant demands, which called forth the criticism of the European press in general. Did Roumania expect a "fee" for remaining neutral? Then came the misunderstanding between certain of the Balkan states. The dispute between Austria and Serbia was hanging in the balance. Austria held her half million men on the borders, and Russia mobilized.

Powers Took Action

All this Turkey regarded as in her favor. She was in no hurry to make peace. Without much to lose, she hoped out of European complications to reap benefit for herself. Finally the great powers, seeing Turkey's unreadiness to acknowledge herself conquered by her former subjects, moved by the fear of a general conflagration, realized that the opportune moment had arrived for making their voice heard. The reluctance of Germany and Austria notwithstanding, the joint note of the powers was agreed upon, and in its firm but courteous tone forwarded to Constantinople.

Would the Turks yield? With what anxiety, what suspense, the question a thousand times a day was iterated and reiterated! The government of Kiamil Pasha had called the Divan of Turkish notables, and as a result of the deliberations it was decided to accept the counsel of the powers.

Enver Bey Appears

Just at this juncture, when the government was engaged in drafting its reply of acquiescence, appeared Enver Bey, the Young Turk leader, whose name a few years ago was upon the lips of all and demanded the resignation of Kiamil Pasha. The Sultan reluctantly acceded, and tearfully parting with his favorite minister appointed Mahmud Shevket Pasha as grand vizier.

As this abrupt change of ministry became known it met with general protest, and nowhere with more surprise and gloomy forebodings than here in Sofia. Enver Bey, at the head of the Turkish "Intelligence," once rescued his country



(Copyright by Topical War Service)
GENERAL DIMITRIEFF
Commander in chief of Bulgarian army before Tchataldja

from the tyranny of the Hamidian regime, and put her on a constitutional footing. All the world wondered and admired how at the head of a ruthless, irresponsible mob he was ready to plunge her into a hopeless struggle. Will he, can he do it? The chances for peace, which were growing larger and more certain every day, began to vanish and a resumption of hostilities became inevitable. How will Turkey reckon with the great powers without whose financial support she cannot exist? From all accounts the European banks are the angels of peace at this present moment.

Bulgarian Guns Accurate

(Special to the Monitor)
SOFIA, Bulgaria—A story, which is authentic, of the accuracy of the Bulgarian artillery fire, is being told in Sofia. At the time that Javer Pasha was surrendering in the neighborhood of Dedegatch, Shukri Pasha and his garrison were in daily expectation of his advance to the assistance of the beleaguered fortress. For the purpose of directing him they had placed a searchlight in the top of the highest minaret in the city. The Bulgarian artillery covered this with a gun they had named St. Peter. The fire was so accurate that the minaret was immediately demolished and the light extinguished. Almost at that time Javer Pasha was traveling as a prisoner to the Bulgarian capital.

MONTENEGRINS LOSE HEAVILY IN ATTACK

(Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau)

LONDON—It is tolerably clear that the Montenegrins suffered extremely heavily during their last attempt to capture Scutari. Beyond this there is no news from the front. The tobacco parliament in spite of the strictures of the Austrian press is apparently to continue and it is quite possible that the difference between Bulgaria and Roumania may be referred to it also. Four years ago it was pointed out in the Monitor's columns that the apparently successful policy of Count Aehrenthal would some day have to be paid for by Vienna. It is now openly admitted that the attitude of Russia is largely owing to a determination to wipe out old scores contracted in the spring of 1900. If it were not for this the Hohenzollern mission might have received a very different welcome.

TURKEY PENNED IN AND HER FINANCIAL STRAITS DESPERATE

Shukri Pasha, Who Holds Adrianople, Is Now Tested in Earnest, for Allies Are No Longer Only to Invest

EUROPE CALLED ON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Precisely at 7 o'clock, Bulgarian time, or 5 o'clock by Greenwich time and 1 o'clock by New York time, the guns of the allies before Adrianople resumed the bombardment, as indicated in the special cable to the Monitor of the 4th instant.

During the last few weeks, much has been done to strengthen the containing forces, not only in the way of reinforcements, but in the shape of siege guns. In consequence of this, the Bulgarians expressed their belief in their ability to reduce Adrianople to ruins in a few days, but the result remains to be seen. Such precautions have been taken by the censors to prevent the position or number of troops being known, that all statements of such a nature are necessarily guesswork. It is admitted, however, that there are 75,000 Bulgarians and at least 30,000 Servians disposed round the town. It is quite clear that, up to the time of the armistice, no real attempt had been made to storm the works. After the fall of Kirk Kilisse, rightly or wrongly, the fortress was simply contained and the advance made on Tchataldja. The attempt to enter the Tchataldja lines simultaneously with the Turks failed, mainly owing to the impossibility of replenishing the supplies of ammunition, and immediately after the first failure to rush the works, the armistice was agreed upon.

Plans Are Analyzed

The Bulgarian headquarters staff let it be known that their attempt would be concentrated, in the first instance, on Adrianople. This itself, judging by that staff's ordinary methods, would be evidence that the blow was to be delivered elsewhere. There are, however, only three objectives, Adrianople, the peninsula of Gallipoli, and the Thracian peninsula. The two latter are so immensely strong that it is quite possible that, in the present instance, the Bulgarians had no ulterior motive in their statement. Adrianople once in their possession, they might contain the peninsula of Gallipoli and Thrace until peace was arranged.

Dr. Danell has declared that there are now 550,000 Bulgarian troops in the field. A fair estimate for the Servian forces is 300,000, whilst the Greeks have probably half that number. The strategic mistake of both sides, at the beginning of the war, was the Macedonian operations. Turkey should have allowed the allies to waste their strength there and concentrated her whole force in rolling up the Bulgarian advance, and in turn marching on Sofia. Exactly the same error was made by the allies. They should have advanced in full force on Adrianople and Tchataldja, in which case they would have been able to make almost a simultaneous attack in superior force on each. Had one of them been successful, they would have been able to dictate peace long ago.

Mistake Now Remedied

The present distribution of forces by the allies has remedied their original mistake. The Montenegrins are now in force before Scutari, which has so far been successfully maintained by the Turks, under Essad Pasha. The Montenegrins have, however, now been reinforced by Servian artillery, and probably a great effort will be made to capture the town, so as to present the powers with a fait accompli when the peace negotiations are resumed.

Further south, Vehib Bey has gathered the remnants of the Macedonian army corps within the fortifications of Yanina. Here the Greek divisions, under the crown prince, are concentrated, and an equally determined attempt may be looked for to capture this last foothold of the Turks in Epirus. A large number of Servian troops are scattered over the occupied territory, but several divisions have now been moved into Thrace and

Bulgarians and Their Allies Are Determined to Take Great Fortress



(Copyright by Daily Mirror Studio)
SHUKRI PASHA
Turkish general in command at Adrianople

are concentrated, some before Adrianople and others at Tchataldja and Gallipoli. Shukri Pasha, who is in command at Adrianople, will now be called upon to make his real defense. When an army corps once retreats inside a fortress, it is lost to active operations. The very obstacles which secure it from a successful attack, operate against its efforts to debouch. No matter from whence a sortie may be undertaken, the containing forces, with larger elbow room, are always in a position to envelop its flanks, and with its flanks enveloped and its head subjected to a crushing artillery fire, its position becomes absolutely hopeless.

Penned in by Allies

This is the position in which the Turkish divisions find themselves in every part of the theater of war, and it is a position from which the allies are not likely to let them escape. The Turkish forces are estimated, roughly, at 200,000 men behind Tchataldja, and 40,000 to 50,000 men in Gallipoli and in Adrianople respectively. The troops in Adrianople may be said to be definitely cooped up, but the troops in the peninsula of Thrace and Gallipoli could be transported by sea to the rear of the containing line. Such an operation is difficult, but not impossible. The Turks themselves performed it during the late Albanian war, but they performed it in the face of mountain tribes, unarmed with artillery, and not in the face of highly organized army corps, in possession of an admirable artillery. If they were to succeed in transporting men, either from the peninsula of Gallipoli or that of Thrace, to some landing place on the Black sea or the Sea of Marmora, they might yet organize an effective field army. It must, however, be admitted that such an operation is not a very likely one. No one, indeed, knows whether they possess the necessary transport.

At the same time, an offensive operation is absolutely demanded by the situation. If they remain quiescent behind their lines while Adrianople falls, either by direct assault or by famine, it is doubtful if, from a military point of view, they could survive the effect.

Again, there is no question that their financial straits are desperate. Even the

Tanin, which, under the editorship of Djahid Bey, has always been the most Chauvinistic of Turkish papers, and which has been foremost in breathing defiance of the allies and opposition to the policy of Kiamil Pasha, is now constrained to call on Europe to put an end to the bloodshed which a renewal of military operations has necessitated.

Turkish Position Doubtful

There is no reason to believe that the Tanin would object to these operations if there were any real prospect of success. The editor of the Tanin is, however, in the confidence of the committee and knows, what the outsider does not know, the true state of affairs behind the Tchataldja lines. It has been pointed out repeatedly in the Monitor's columns that an aggregate of men does not constitute an army, and whether the aggregate of men behind Tchataldja is in possession of the equipment or material requisite for an offensive movement, is as doubtful as whether the interminable battle of the committee and the military league has left it a homogeneous entity. In war, in attempting to balance the condition of opponents, it is always to be remembered that the real condition of armies is never known to any but a few men who have obvious reasons for maintaining complete secrecy and silence. So far, however, as the condition of the armies at the moment of renewed hostilities was known, the advantages were on the side of the allies. The greatest proof, perhaps, of this was to be found in their anxiety to resume operations at once, and their unconcealed belief that they had it in their power to finally end the present struggle.

BANK BOOK + BOND

A school teacher, in despair at trying to keep money in Savings Bank, two years ago drew her small balance and made the first quarterly payment (\$6.56) on an Accumulative

A R E 6% BOND

It meant to her, at regular times, a regular amount, put away "to take root and grow." With the habit thus formed she re-opened the Bank Account and has a steadily increasing balance, in addition to her quarterly bond savings. This year she started a second bond.

The Accumulative Bond and the Savings Bank Book go hand in hand in the Way of Thrift. Are you getting ahead? Try this plan.

Accumulative Bonds for Savings (Annually)

\$25.65	\$40.53	\$71.57
20 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	10 Yrs.
\$1000	\$1000	\$1000

Pay 6% Compound Interest
Coupon Bonds \$100, \$500, \$1000
For full information address

American Real Estate Company
NEW YORK
Boston Office, 6 Beacon Street
Everett A. White, Manager

Dame, Stoddard Co

Everything in Good Cutlery

FLASH LIGHTS

In Nickel Cases



Fitted with Genuine
EVEREADY TUNGSTEN
BATTERIES

OTHER STYLES 75 CENTS TO \$5.50
374 Washington St., OPP. BOWFIELD

Pratt's Vienna Bread

Delicious, nutritious, wholesome and satisfying.

Grocers Sell It

PRATT BREAD CO. 3000 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

YOUR WEDDING INVITATIONS

or announcements carefully and promptly executed at 57-59 Franklin St.

Leading Events in Athletic World

PRINCETON AND YALE COMPETE TONIGHT IN DUAL SWIM MEET

Annual Intercollegiate Contest to Be Held in Carnegie Pool—Winner Will Probably Get Championship

EXPECT HARD GAME

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale meets Princeton tonight in Carnegie pool in their annual intercollegiate dual swimming meet and as neither team has yet been defeated this winter, it is expected that the winner will capture the championship of the league. Princeton has already defeated Columbia and the College of the City of New York teams and the Eli swimmers have had but little difficulty in triumphing over Pennsylvania, City College, Harvard and McGill, the champions of Canada. This week's game promises to be the hardest fought of any that either team has played this season and will undoubtedly result in the making of some new intercollegiate records.

Although Yale has always managed in the past to develop championship swimming teams, the team this season is generally considered to be the best that has ever represented the Blue. Not only is the team well balanced but it is also made up of individual stars. It will be considerably weakened, however, by the absence of Hoadley in the relay and 50-yard dash. Hoadley is Yale's fastest swimmer, having established a new intercollegiate record in the 50-yard swim against McGill a month ago. His place on the relay team will be filled by Moler while W. Howe will swim in the 50-yard in his stead. Howe held the 50-yard record until this year, so should have but little difficulty in disposing of Green of Princeton in that event. Moler is sure to make a strong bid for second honors in that event.

While Yale will be represented by two fast men in 100-yard swim, it is unlikely that either Marr '15s, or Lummers '13S, who do the distance in 1m. flat, will be able to defeat Cross, Princeton's captain. It is probable that Coach Schwartz will decide to use Roberts '14S in this event; in that case the outcome will be much more uncertain. Roberts has covered the distance in 59 flat, which is faster time than Cross usually makes.

In the 220 Yale has Roberts, '14, and Merwin, '13, neither of whom is especially fast, the best time having been made by either being 2m. 44s. Cross of Princeton, on the other hand, is a 2m. 35s. man, so should romp in first easily, with Roberts second and Merwin third.

Yale's relay team this year is undoubtedly the fastest that has ever represented any university. In the McGill meet it came within 2-5 of a second of the world's record made by the N. Y. A. C. team several years ago. In spite of the fact that Hoadley will not swim it should find Princeton easy. The team will be composed of Roberts, Morr, Maker, and Howe all of whom swim the 50 yards close to 26s.

Having the advantage of a diving board to which they are accustomed by constant practice Yale's divers should carry off both first and second places. Yale has such a wealth of good divers that it has been a problem with the coaches all season to decide whom to enter in the meets. Yale's entries in the Princeton meet will be Captain Wilson '13, and McAlleman '15s. Wilson has developed rapidly this season that he is now considered the equal of Captain Stoddard of last year's team. McAlleman has had a brilliant career as a diver. He not only holds the Metropolitan championship, but he was also sent to Stockholm as a member of the Olympic team last summer.

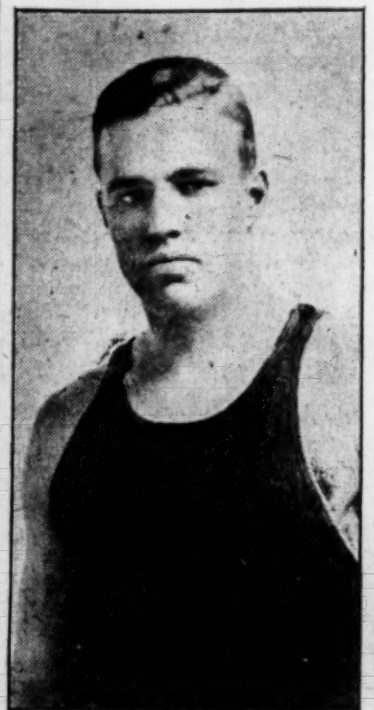
Yale's plungers this year, while not equaling the distances made by Lover, of last year's team, are far above the average. Should Smith '14, duplicate his performance at Pennsylvania last week (70 feet) he will win easily. Branden, '14s, who plunges 65 feet consistently, will be Yale's second entry.

The most interesting event of the meet promises to be the water polo games. Judging from previous performances of both teams this season it will be difficult to pick the better team. Both have defeated the City College team of New York—Princeton 80-0 and Yale 25-0. The great difference in scores in these games can be explained in part by the fact that the time occupied in the Yale game was but one half of that taken for the other. Princeton has defeated Columbia 30-15 while Yale humbled Pennsylvania by the score of 20-10.

Yale has a better balanced team than that of the Tigers whose main reliance seems to be Captain Wight, forward. It was Wight who defeated Yale in water polo last year. He will be covered by Reimold '13 of the Yale team. This is Reimold's second year as a member of the Yale team and he has had but one goal scored on him during that entire time. He is the most aggressive player that the Eli's have.

Should Yale succeed in defeating Princeton Wednesday it is very probable that Manager Harper will arrange for a series of games in the West to be held during the Easter vacation. A scheduled season ends with a meet at Columbia, Feb. 26.

Star of Orange and Black Aquatic Team Which Will Meet Yale in Big Match



CAPT. G. K. WIGHT '13
Princeton varsity water polo team

C. B. TERRY MEETS P. WECHSLER IN DECIDING MATCH

NEW YORK.—C. B. Terry meets Philip Wechsler in his final game of the national amateur class C 18.2 baltline billiard tournament here tonight, and should he win he will capture the title, as he has not yet lost a game. Wechsler has two matches to play and should he win tonight and then capture his other, he will get the championship.

Terry's opponent Tuesday night was Irving Lewine, whom he defeated by 200 to 130 in a match in which the loser went off with a pronounced lead in the first few innings. His stay in front was short, as after seven innings had been played Terry was in the lead, a position he never afterward relinquished.

The winner's average was on a par with his play throughout the tournament, as he managed to amass his required 200 points in 42 innings, with an average of 4.32-42, while his opponent had to be content with a shade over 3. Terry played steadily, and is the favorite for the final, which if he wins will mark his second holding of the title, at present held by him.

C. P. Matthews managed to show the way to C. B. Lewis, with the scores 200 to 166. The winner averaged a bit better than 4%, and displayed the best billiards he has shown thus far in the series. The summary:

Lewine—13 10 1 0 2 10 3 11 0 1 1 2 1 0
12 2 4 3 2 0 15 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 10 10
1 1 4 7 3—130.
Terry—3 0 10 12 12 13 4 0 18 0 1 7 3 17 1
0 14 0 4 0 15 1 1 1 1 0 2 5 4 2 8 0 9 4
5 15 2—200.
Averages—Terry, 4.32-42; Lewine, 3.4-42.
High runs—Terry, 19, 17, 14; Lewine, 13, 12, 11.
Lewis—4 0 0 1 0 1 4 0 2 17 11 4 6 0 9 0
3 2 4 10 3 19 3 2 1 1 0 6 4 10 1 0 0 3 4 0
6 2 2 1 0—166.
Matthews—5 4 3 0 15 0 0 2 7 2 3 1 0 0 14
0 10 0 4 0 12 5 0 7 23 8 3 0 6 19 12 3 7
0 2 0 0 0 4 2—200.
Averages—Matthews, 4.16-46; Lewis, 3.28-46.
High runs—Matthews, 23, 19, 14; Lewis, 17, 11, 10.

WASHINGTON RECRUITS ARRIVE

WASHINGTON.—The recruits of the Washington American league team arrived Tuesday, and beginning today they will be placed under strict training by Manager Clark Griffith. Until the team leaves for Charlottesville, Va., where it will be put in shape for the season, the recruits will use the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium for preliminary practice. Griffith is hopeful of developing some pitchers out of the new material, and one possibly two of his veteran backstops will be called upon to assist in the training.

YALE BEATS SOUTH'S CHAMPIONS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's most successful basketball season in years closed Tuesday night with a 33 to 16 victory over Washington and Lee, the southern champions, who, unfamiliar with a large floor, were unable to display their team work to good advantage. Miles starred for the visitors, his 14 points embracing every point scored by his team except a goal from floor by Francis. Capt. Swihart of Yale scored 17 points, just enough to win the game. Stockpole also starred in the brilliant goal-tossing.

HJERTBERG LEAVES FOR HOME

NEW YORK.—Ernest Hjertberg, the athletic coach, who is under contract to the Swedish government, returned to Stockholm on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Tuesday, after a short vacation in this country. Mr. Hjertberg trained the Swedish team for the Olympic games last July, when it made a favorable showing. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, but his son was left behind to complete his education in this country.

CHICAGO AMERICANS GATHER

CHICAGO.—The assembling of the Chicago Americans has begun. Following the vanguard of Rath and Pitcher Walsh who appeared Tuesday, the main body of stars and recruits came in today. The squad leaves tomorrow night for Paso Robles, Cal., on its spring training trip. Pitcher Walsh, the star right-handed pitcher reported himself in shape for another year's hard work. He has put in the winter shooting and fishing.

INDOOR TENNIS TITLE PLAY NOW IN FINAL ROUND

G. C. Shafer, Former Columbia Star, Springs Surprise by Defeating W. C. Grant, the Champion in Singles

NEW YORK.—G. F. Touchard and W. B. Cragin, Jr., meet W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer this afternoon in the final round of the national indoor lawn tennis championship of 1913 for the doubles title and tomorrow will find Touchard playing Shafer for the singles title. Fast matches are expected in both divisions of play as the contestants are among the best indoor players in the country and are evenly matched.

The most sensational match of Tuesday's playing was that in which Shafer, the former Columbia University star, defeated Grant, the playing-through champion, by the score of 11-9, 6-1.

Shafer is the first player to defeat Grant when he has gone through a tournament so far as the semi-final round. In 1909 Shafer was runner-up to T. R. Pell. Grant has held the championship five times in 14 years. When he steadied himself today, Shafer blocked Grant's swift service prettily. He was good on his low volleys and by keeping the ball low in its flight he scored on Grant's returning the ball into the net. In the other singles semi-final Touchard experienced little difficulty in eliminating W. M. Hall 6-4, 6-0.

Both of the doubles semi-finals were slightly one-sided, as Touchard and Cragin defeated G. A. L. Dionne and C. G. Plympton, the latter the former Longwood (Boston) crack, 6-0, 8-6. Grant and Shafer won the other by defeating G. G. Moore, Jr., and Merle Johnson, 6-2, 6-1. The summary:

Men's singles national indoor championship—Semi-final round—G. C. Shafer defeated W. C. Grant, 11-9, 6-1; Gustav F. Touchard defeated W. M. Hall, 6-4, 6-0.

Men's doubles national indoor championship—Semi-final round—Gustav F. Touchard and William B. Cragin defeated G. A. L. Dionne and C. G. Plympton, 6-0, 8-6; W. C. Shafer and G. C. Shafer defeated G. G. Moore, Jr., and Merle Johnson, 6-2, 6-1.

Consolation singles—Second round—Harry Parker defeated W. D. Bourne, 6-4, 10-8, 10-8. Third round—P. Cummings defeated J. J. Koon, 6-1, 6-0; A. R. Dunston defeated Merle Johnson, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0. Semi-final round—P. Cummings defeated A. R. Dunston, 6-1, 6-3.

TRIANGULAR SCHOOL MEET TODAY

The fourth annual Private School Triangular League track meet, between Noble & Greenough, Volkmann and Roxbury Latin takes place at Dexter field, Brookline, this afternoon. Roxbury Latin has won the meet the last two years. Noble & Greenough is the slight favorite with new records in the 600 and 1000-yard runs and shotputs looked for.

MISS L. B. HYDE WINS MEDAL

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Miss Lillian B. Hyde of the South Shore Lillian Club, a former Palm Beach and Metropolitan champion, took the low score trophy for the 18-hole qualification round in the Florida state championship Tuesday. Her round of 76 established a new competitive record for the course. Mrs. E. H. Fittler of Merion, who holds the Florida women's title, was second with an 85.

H. F. PORTER OUT FOR ALDERMAN

CHICAGO.—Harry Franklin Porter, Cornell '05, who represented the United States in the Olympic games at London in 1908, winning the running high jump for this country with a new Olympic record of 6ft. 3in. is a Progressive candidate for the board of aldermen.

TO SCOUT FOR NEW YORK

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Richard F. Kinsella signed a contract Tuesday to scout for the New York Giants this season. Kinsella acted as scout for the St. Louis Nationals last season. Previously he was owner of the Springfield Baseball Club.

PITCHER HAGEMAN SIGNS UP

DENVER.—Casey Hageman, after having held out for one full season, has decided that he will return to the Denver club, and has signed a contract to play with that team next season.

HARVARD-YALE REGATTA PLANS

NEW HAVEN.—Arrangements for the three big events of the annual Yale-Harvard rowing regatta have been announced by Joseph Walker, Jr., president of the Yale navy. No changes have been made in the traditional list of events, although the managers will later take up three minor races which will be scheduled the day before the routine races and which will probably include the innovation of an eight-oared mile race by the juniors, as well as the usual freshman four-oared and the graduate eight-oared mile races on the Thames, opposite the quarters of the crews.

The only change in the formal program is the early starting of the two morning races. The freshman eight-oared event, which opens the program, will be rowed at 9:15 o'clock, because of the early high tide for that morning. The varsity fours will follow about 10 o'clock, and the varsity eight-oared race will be rowed at 5:30.

The main event will be rowed down stream. The morning races will be rowed up stream. Friday, June 20, has been decided upon for the regatta days.

FAST MATCHES MARK OPENING OF RACQUET PLAY

Two Former Title-Holders Lose Their Contests in the National Singles Championship Tournament

NEW YORK.—Some of the best contested racquet matches seen in years were played at the Racquet and Tennis Club Tuesday in the first round for the national championship. Five matches were played and three of them went the full limit of five games. Another was carried along to four, and only one was taken in straight sets.

Stanley Mortimer, Jr., of Tuxedo, N. Y., Hugh D. Scott of Boston, G. A. Thorne of Chicago, Harold F. McCormick of Chicago and C. C. Pell of Tuxedo, N. Y., were the winners. Lawrence Waterbury and G. Clark of this city took their matches by default and E. Greenshields, Jr., of Montreal drew a bye.

The most interesting was that between Hugh Scott, an old-time champion, and G. M. Heckscher of this city. The champion of other days lost his first two games at 8-15, 6-15. In the third game he began to get under way in his best form, and Mr. Heckscher lost ground under his hard attacks. Mr. Scott's brilliant rally was sustained long enough to put him on even terms again with two games all, and then another sensational spurt was seen, this time by Heckscher.

Scott was running away with the deciding game, having things in his favor by a score of 15-2, when Heckscher braced, and in a trice it was 13-13. The game was "set" for five points then, but Mr. Scott's superior skill got him his five points while Mr. Heckscher was making two.

Two men who used to hold the title were forced to bow to the faster work of the rising generation of racquet experts when Charles E. Sands of this city was put out of the running by Harold F. McCormick of Chicago, the recent winner of the gold racquet championship, and Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston fell before Clarence C. Pell of Tuxedo Park. The summary:

First round—Stanley G. Mortimer, Jr., Tuxedo, defeated J. W. Mortimer, New York Racquet Club, 15-8, 12-15, 17-18, 15-3, 15-9; Hugh Scott, Boston, 15-8, 15-9; Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, 15-8, 15-9; George A. Thorne, Chicago University Boat Club, defeated William F. Borden, New York Racquet Club, 15-8, 15-9; W. Smith, Montreal, R. C., defaulted to Granville Clark, New York Racquet Club, 15-8, 15-9; E. Greenshields, Jr., Montreal, R. C., drew a bye.

Second round—Erskine Hewitt, Tuxedo, defaulted to Lawrence Waterbury, New York; H. F. McCormick, Chicago University Boat Club, defeated Charles E. Sands, New York, 15-8, 15-9; Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, defeated Joshua Crane, Boston, 15-8, 8-15, 10-15, 15-11, 15-1.

CORNELL CREWS PICKED BY COACH

ITHACA, N. Y.—Coach Charles E. Courtney made his first selections for the Cornell crew squad Tuesday, retaining six combinations of varsity eights and nine freshman combinations. The practice for the present is on the army machines.

Only three men of last year's championship varsity are left in the varsity combination. They are: Bates, Lum and Sparsny. Dole, who stroked last year's junior varsity, is at stroke in the varsity. The first combination today was as follows: Bow, Eddy; 2, Bates; 3, Munn; 4, Butts; 5, Lum; 6, Sparsny; 7, Chapman; stroke, Dole; Coxswain, Kremer.

LIPPINCOTT IS SUSPENDED

PHILADELPHIA.—Donald F. Lippincott '15, the University of Pennsylvania's star sprinter, has been suspended by the Middle Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. Announcement of Lippincott's suspension was made by the registration committee Tuesday, following the meeting of that body. The action was taken as a result of Lippincott's failure to submit an expense account of his trip to New York recently for the Fordham University games.

HARVARD WANTS HOCKEY RINK

With the question of making hockey a major sport, passed by the student council, and now before the Harvard Athletic Association, a \$100,000 hockey rink to be built on Soldiers field was boomed by the students and graduates. If the game becomes a major sport, as expected, it is believed the arena would make a suitable gift from the class of 1888, which celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary this spring.

L. G. NUNAMAKER FAILS TO SIGN

L. G. Nunamaker, one of the star catchers of the Boston Americans discussed his contract and the salary figures therein contained with President McAleer, who arrived Tuesday from his successful trip to Chicago, where he brought Speaker to a contract. Nunamaker left the office of the club without coming to satisfactory terms.

STOCK SIGNS UP WITH NEW YORK

NEW YORK.—Secretary John B. Foster of the New York Nationals announced Tuesday that he had received the signed contract of Milton Stock, the promising young infielder. Stock played with the Buffalo team of the International league last season and was considered the best shortstop in that organization.

L. E. LOVEJOY JOINS THE B. A. A.

Leon E. Lovejoy, the former Dartmouth shot-putter, discus and hammer thrower, was elected an associate member of the Boston Athletic Association at the meeting of the governing board held Tuesday.

HARVARD MEETS YALE TODAY IN HOCKEY MATCH

Victory Will Give Crimson College Championship for Season While Defeat Will Necessitate Another Game

NEW YORK.—The Harvard varsity hockey team meets the Yale seven here today in the second of their two-out-of-three series of 1913 and as a victory for the Crimson team will give it the college championship for the year, added interest is being taken in the contest. Harvard won the first game in the Boston Arena by a score of 4 to 0.

Harvard is a decided favorite for the match. The Crimson has won all but two of its games this year, and one of these defeats was at the hands of Ottawa University of Canada, and the other by Princeton. Harvard won the first game from Princeton by a score of 5 to 3 in a hard over-time match. Then the Crimson lost the second by a score of 3 to 1, but followed this up by taking the third game 3 to 0. Yale has already lost two games to Princeton.

Yale will put on the rink a stronger team than it has presented in any game this season and expects to beat Harvard and regain the honors they lost in the first game of the series, thereby necessitating a third and deciding game.

Captain Harmon will have in the game Chauncey and Gore, two of his most dependable players, besides Cox, the fast little forward, whom hockey experts declare is quite as skillful as Baker, Princeton's spectacular player. This incomparable quartet of puck chasers will make things lively for Captain Gardner, who guards the Harvard goal. They are all speed skaters and sufficiently accurate in shooting the disk to keep any cage man busy.

In Harvard's lineup will be Sortwell and Hopkins, the players who covered Baker throughout the Princeton-Harvard game, and rendered his playing wholly ineffective.

WILLIAMS BEATS M. I. T. HOCKEY TEAM

WILLIAMSTOWN.—In the last home game of the season, Williams College defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology hockey team on the Weston field rink Tuesday afternoon by the close score of 4 to 3. Williams showed speed in the first half, and before the visitors got started had made three scores to the Boston team's one. Tech, however, in the second period played better, and, after Williams had made one further score from scrimmage, added two goals to its credit. Fletcher's long shot from the center of the rink was the play of the afternoon. The summary follows:

WILLIAMS M. I. T.
Rogers, c.p. E. Raney (c.p.)
MacNamee, p. P. Richmond
Conklin, c.p. C. Stuekel
H. Cutler, c.p. F. Foote
Currie, c.p. F. W. Fletcher
Swain, l.w. L. W. MacLeod

Score—Williams 4, M. I. T. 3. Goals—H. Cutler, Currie, C. Cutler, Fletcher, MacLeod. Referee—Pearce of Pittsfield. Goal umpires—Michler and Reynolds of Williams. Timekeeper—Crawford of Williams. Time, 20m. halves.

MISS ELKINS IS VICTOR IN GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C.—Miss Louise Elkins of the Oakmont Country Club was the winner of Tuesday's final rounds for the first division trophy in the seventh annual St. Valentine's golf tournament for women, defeating Mrs. R. W. Thrift of Shawnee 6 up and 4 to play.

In the second division Miss Edith Barnett of New Haven won by 7 and 6 from Mrs. M. D. Rae of Essex Falls, and in the third division Miss Gwendolyn Cummings of Brookline was victorious over Miss Marjorie Lippincott of Riverton by 4 and 3.

M'LOUGHLIN WINS FOIL MEET

O. D. McLoughlin of the Boston Athletic Association won the open foil competition conducted by the Boston Athletic Association in the Back Bay Club's gymnasium Tuesday night. R. S. Earle of the B. A. A. finished second and Robert Van Nordoff of Harvard was third. There were seven contestants. The Boston Athletic Association will be represented by O. D. McLoughlin, B. D. Smith and S. Warner in the junior team duelling sword championships at the Fencers Club, New York, tonight.

F. J. MARSHALL GETS A DRAW

HAVANA.—The third round of the Cuban chess tournament was played Tuesday. Capablanca drew in his game with F. J. Marshall, the American champion, after 40 moves. Blanco of Havana won from Kuzchik of New York. The game between Chajes of Chicago and Jaffe of New York was adjourned, as was also that between Corzo of Havana and Janowski of Paris. Capablanca leads with 2½ points, followed by Blanco and Kuzchik with 1½ each. Four games stand adjourned.

WHERE THERE IS SKATING

Ashmont Good
Charlesbank Fair
Columbus avenue Excellent
First street Good
Franklin field Good
Gibson pond Rough
Jamaica pond Rough
Neponset Fair
North Brighton Good
Orient Heights Good
Randolph street Rough
Roslindale Good
Savin Hill Good
Strawday Fair
William Eustis Fair
Wood Island Fair
Toboggan chute open at 7 p. m.

PRINCETON WINS FROM DARTMOUTH IN FAST CONTEST

Orange and Black Victory in Intercollegiate Basketball League Gives Cornell Sure Claim to Title

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton defeated Dartmouth in their intercollegiate basketball game Tuesday night by a clean-cut 22 to 12 victory, leaving Cornell's title to the intercollegiate championship undisputed. Salmon, the Princeton right guard, played all around the whole Dartmouth team and single-handed scored 20 of the points made by Princeton.

Any consistent scoring by the Dartmouth team was put out of the question by the tight guarding of Trenkman and Gill, who forced Sisson and his men to resort to impossible long shots. Dartmouth's confusion or too great zeal led to a total of 22 fouls, 14 of which were made to count by Salmon's accuracy.

In the first half Salmon made all of Princeton's points, ending the period at 8 to 5. The second half displayed faster basketball than before and Salmon again scored 8 points on fouls with two field goals. The other basket was made by De La Reussille. The summary:

PRINCETON DARTMOUTH
Salmon, l.f. J. F. Snow, Brownell
De La Reussille, r.f. J. Sisson
Schmidt, c. C. Margeson, Young
Trenkman, r.g. F. G. London, Finlay
Gill, l.g. L. G. Grant, Bickford
Score, Princeton 22, Dartmouth 12. Goals from field, Princeton, Salmon 3, De La Reussille; Dartmouth, Snow, Sisson, Margeson 2, Grant. Goals from fouls, Princeton, Salmon (14 out of 22); Dartmouth, Sisson (1 out of 3), Snow (1 out of 4), Brownell (missed 1). Referee, Fawcett of Oberlin. Umpire, Lamberton of Pennsylvania. Time, 20m. halves.

LOOK FOR HARD MATCH AT ARENA

The Pilgrim A. A. hockey team will try conclusions with the Hockey Club of New York at the Boston Arena tonight, and hockey followers are assured of an exciting contest by reason of the natural rivalry between Boston and New York teams, and the showing both have made during the past few weeks.

The New Yorkers are now second in the amateur league race in their city, and are playing well. All the men are clever hockey players, and experience of many years has placed them in the forefront among American amateur hockey teams.

The Pilgrims also will play in good style. The match will start with the following lineup:

PILGRIM A. A. HOCKEY CLUB
McKinnon, r.w. L. W. Young
Fry, c. C. McKenzie
Pyatt, p. C. McKenzie
Small, l.w. F. W. Connelly
Whitten, c.p. C. P. Britton
Havenport, p. P. White
Bray, c. C. Lewis

PITCHER GOLDEN REINSTATE

CINCINNATI, O.—Player Roy Golden, who was released by the St. Louis Nationals to the St. Paul club of the American Association in 1912 and returned by the latter club on account of his not being in playing condition, was reinstated Tuesday by the national baseball commission without the infliction of a fine. Golden quit the game voluntarily, and has not played with any team since.

PHILADELPHIA DEFEATS BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia defeated Boston again Tuesday in a national three-cushion billiard league match by the score of 50 to 19. Frank Jones, representing Philadelphia, had a high run of 5, and Charles Warren of Boston one of 3. Sixty-eight innings were played.

IT'S THE MECHANICAL WONDER OF THE AGE!

You can't buy the Ford mechanical features in any other car—at any price. That's one reason why you must get yours now if you want to drive "the mechanical wonder of the age" this season.

"Everybody is driving a Ford"—more than 200,000 in service. New prices—runabout \$525—touring car \$600—town car \$800—with all equipment. f.o.b. Detroit. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company, 650 Beacon St., Boston, or direct from Detroit factory.

Macullar Parker Company's

Final Clearance Sale Now in Progress

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS MARKED DOWN

USE WARD'S INKS

Mudluge and Paste for Home and Office Use. Made of the very best materials. 27-33 Franklin St.

COLLEGE AND CLUB ATHLETES TO ENTER INDOOR TRACK MEET

Annual Relay Carnival of Missouri Organization Will Include Many Events, and Will Be Largest Yet

PLAN SPECIAL RACE

ST. LOUIS.—The annual indoor relay carnival given by the Missouri Athletic Club will be held at the Coliseum March 15. A number of Olympic stars as well as many college, club and high school athletes will compete. The feature event of the meet will be a special two-mile relay race between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University. Pennsylvania will be represented in the meet by two Olympic athletes, Lippincott and Meredith, and Leving, Bodley and Madero. Cornell will have John Paul Jones, world's champion mile runner, Cornet, Reller and several others. J. I. Wendell of Wesleyan University, J. P. Nicholson, Missouri, Case, Illinois and Hazen, Kansas will compete in a special 50-yard hurdle race. This race will be most interesting owing to the fact that these four men are considered the best hurdlers in the United States. Another interesting event will be a 440-yard race between J. E. Meredith, Linberg of Chicago A. A., and I. N. Davenport of Illinois A. C.

In the invitation 50-yard dash entries have been received from Lippincott, Cornet, Reller, Beloit and Ward. The last two named will represent the Chicago A. A.

Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Drake and Washington universities, members of the Missouri Valley Conference, will send teams to take part in a one-mile relay race for the indoor championship.

Work on New York's Heroic Indian Monument About to Begin

Washington Anniversary to See Representatives of Many Tribes Assembled to Witness Start on Memorial

WILL SEE CAPITAL

NEW YORK—Indians of many tribes on Saturday are to witness in New York harbor the ceremonies that will mark the beginning of work on a monument of heroic proportions commemorative of the red man of North America.

Nothing more appropriate could have been planned, friends of the red man say, than thus having representative Indians participate in what in the future will indicate to those arriving in New York harbor that descendants of the white settlers of America are aware what is due the first possessors of the western continent. It will probably not be overlooked after the erection of the great statue that it was on Washington's birthday anniversary that actual work on the monument was begun.

How Monument Came

It is in large measure due to the generosity of Rodman Wanamaker, a son of John Wanamaker, that this tribute to the North American Indian is about to take lasting form. Mr. Wanamaker for years has taken exceptional interest in all that has to do with the history of the Indians in the United States. For several years he had had under consideration some monumental feature that should carry forward in concrete shape what the American aborigine meant to this generation.

The Indian delegation coming to New York will be in charge of six interpreters under the leadership of Maj. James McLaughlin, who is regarded as one of the most capable Indian inspectors in the service. Speaking of his charges Major McLaughlin said:

"The delegation will be composed entirely of full-blood Indians. Great care was exercised in selecting delegates in order that only those of commanding presence and typical appearance might be there to represent the North American Indian, to whom the memorial is to be erected. I think New York will be interested in these Indian visitors."

Among the tribes to have representatives on hand Saturday will be the Chippewas, Sioux, Blackfeet, Apaches, Mandans, Gros Ventres, Rikarians and Nez Percés. Indians from Minnesota and other northwestern states will form the larger part of the delegation. Among the orators there will be John Grass, a Sioux from the Standing Rock reservation in South Dakota. Hollow Horn Bear, another Sioux, also will speak. Hollow Horn Bear has the additional distinction of being the model for the Indian head on one of the currency certificates.

Memorials Already Up

With New York preparing to pay tribute to the North American Indian through the erection of a memorial of imposing proportions, it is of interest to learn that in other parts of the United States such monuments already are ap-



Toxering statue of Black Hawk overlooking Rock river, near Oregon, Ill.

pearing with the identical purpose of doing honor to the native Americans.

"The Coming of the White Man," Herman A. MacNeil's splendid statue in City park, Portland, Ore., is perhaps one of the most striking of such works of art. Apart from what Cyrus E. Dallin has done in picturing the Indian on horseback, Mr. Dallin's equestrian statues, of which the Monitor gave a complete account a few months ago, stand in a category by themselves.

"The Coming of the White Man" is said to have served as an inspiration to Rodman Wanamaker when the latter contemplated his gift of a memorial depicting the Indian as he was. The Oregon monument was presented to the city by the family of David P. Thompson. It

represents a veteran warrior and his youthful companion, who are shown as witnessing for the first time the approach of a white man. The expressions on their faces seem to indicate the thoughts behind. The older Indian has a look of defiance in his eyes, while the younger man evinces rather surprise at what he no doubt considers a strange sight. The statue is mounted on a large granite block and the whole is very effectively placed.

Up to the present time the most heroic figure of an American Indian is the great concrete statue cemented into the solid rock on the banks of the Rock river, near Oregon, Ill. This figure has been built by Loreda Taft, the sculptor, who in the present instance has brought

to bear considerable engineering knowledge so as to make the work of permanent value.

Black Hawk Statue Unique

The gigantic figure is in honor of Black Hawk, the chief of the Sacs and Foxes, who, standing with folded arms, is looking down the picturesque valley of the Rock river. The figure itself is 50 feet in height and it crowns a bluff 250 feet above the rushing water of the river.

Back of the construction of the Black Hawk statue lies some interesting history. Loreda Taft for a number of years has made his summer home at Eagles Nest camp, where Chicago's art colony summers. As Mr. Taft again and again stood on the highest point of the cliff he never failed to reflect on the fact that it was here Black Hawk was finally driven from Illinois.

Mr. Taft decided to do his part in bringing back to Americans the historic interest centering around the great Indian chieftain. The sculptor for some time previous had been watching a number of workmen build a concrete chimney at the Chicago Art Institute. He became convinced that the Indian statue should be made out of this material. In planning his statue of Black Hawk he did not, however, study one type of the race of Indians. The result is rather a composite work, blending many Indian characteristics. To one who views the figure from a distance there seems to be a touch of the prophetic in the face of the Indian, appearing without the usual trappings of war or of the chase, but simply, with arms folded and wrapped in a blanket.

In respect to individual statues of Indians of less heroic mold than the Illinois monument, or even that in Portland, there is a statue of Mahaska, another leading red man, at Oskaloosa, Ia. The Oskaloosa statue is by Sherry E. Fry, an Iowa man who took his first lessons in the art by molding the mud of his native state. His Mahaska figure won for him a medal in the Paris salon in 1907.

Mahaska was the chief of the Iowa tribe, a band of redskins inhabiting the southwestern part of the state in what is now Mahaska county. The statue was presented by J. D. Edmundson of Des Moines in memory of his father, William Edmundson, who often came in contact with the Indian chief during the early settlement days of Iowa.

Latest Work Praised

As for the New York harbor memorial, those who knew the Indian, both as friend and foe, seem to be in unit in saying that such a work would reflect great credit to whoever succeeded in bringing it about. Among those expressing themselves to that effect is J. Weston Allen, vice-chairman of the Boston Indian citizenship committee, who said:

"I am heartily in favor of the proposed monument. It is of the highest importance that the crisis which has arrived in our administration of Indian affairs shall be realized by the public. Anything that focuses attention on the Indian is a great educating influence in this cause which is suffering for want of support in the nation at large."

"A monument, such as it is proposed to erect in New York harbor, will speak to incoming millions of the Indian of the past, as he lives and in legend and tradition and the ceremonials of war and re-



"The Coming of the White Man," Portland (Ore.) monument said to have prompted giver of that for metropolis

ligion, but it will also speak of the Indian as he stands today on the threshold of a new life, but surrounded by thousands who are reaching out for his inheritance and are taking from him his lands and timber, oil wells and mineral deposits, while the inertia of Congress and a slumbering public conscience make the despoliation easy."

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, famous for his leadership in many Indian campaigns, some time ago spoke as follows: "A monument such as proposed would, in my opinion, be eminently just and proper. Surely some prominent spot now belonging to the United States, the state of

New York or private individuals, can be found suitably conspicuous for the erection of such a monument. It is doubtful whether a single statue would meet all the requirements. I have thought that a group representing the emotions that must have thrilled the hearts of the natives when their country was first discovered or occupied would be more satisfactory."

"A group of figures that would express the emotions of surprise and curiosity, as well as the stoic apathy, strong defiance and superior, generous welcome of the Indian character would best meet

Latest Statue to the Red Man Is the Gift of Rodman Wanamaker, Warm Friend of That Race

MOVE COMMENDED

the design and in the end be most satisfactory."

When the Indians who are to witness the New York ceremonies have fulfilled their mission in that city Major McLaughlin will take them to Washington where they are to participate in the celebration attending the inaugural of President-elect Wilson. This meeting of the Indian delegates with the "Great White Father" at the national capital is part of a move to bring the Indian people in closer touch with legislative affairs.

In view of the significant situation in the department of Indian affairs, the resignation of former Commissioner Valentine requiring that a new commissioner be appointed soon, it is believed that bringing the representative Indians to Washington now may be of great value to whatever further dealings the department and officials are to have with the various tribes throughout the land.

N. E. PRESS WOMEN TO BE ENTERTAINED

Members and guests of the New England Woman's Press Association will be entertained with a musical program and addresses by some of the association's members at the Parker house this afternoon at 4 o'clock. A reception to the president, Ida May Pierce, will be followed by a buffet supper.

Readings will be given by Alida Donnell White. Three minute speeches will be made by Charles Follen Adams (Yawob Strauss), Mrs. Cara Barnard Richardson (Betty Braden) and Mrs. Ruth Bodwell Burke ("Peggy Quincy").

Miss Josephine Knight will sing, Miss Irma Seydel will play the Saint-Saens concerto in B minor for the violin, Miss Ethel Harding will give piano solos and Signor Virgilio Capelloni, baritone, will sing the Romanza from "Erode," "Promesse de Mon Avenir" from Massenet's opera, "Le Roi de Lahore" and the "Toreador" song from "Carmen."

HARVARD BILLS HEARING BRIEF

None of the proponents of the bill to tax college property in Cambridge, aimed especially at Harvard University, appeared at the hearing on the measure before the committee on taxation at the State House, late Tuesday. Neither was there anybody to speak for the bill to reimburse cities and towns for taxes they do not collect on educational property.

On behalf of the town of Petersham, where is located the Harvard forest, E. H. Vaughan spoke for the bill to tax this property. In reply C. C. Hunnewell, representing officials of Harvard University, said that while he did not like the bill in its present form there was no objection on his part to the state reimbursing the town.

MIDDLEBURY GETS MORE MONEY
MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Middlebury College received an increase of \$12,800 in the annual appropriation from the state in the bill signed Monday by Governor Fletcher. President Thomas said Tuesday that the additional money, which constitutes the largest addition to the annual income made at one time, will be devoted to new work.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY MEETS
Members of Adelaide Worth Bagley Auxiliary, U. S. W. V., held their sixth annual dinner at the Quincy House Tuesday evening. President Rena Jenkins introduced the following speakers: Mrs. Elizabeth McNamara, past national president; Mrs. Mabel Pierce, department president; and Mrs. Ellen Carson, junior vice-department president.

CONTINUE AUTO LICENSE HEARING
More witnesses were heard by the finance commission yesterday in the inquiry being conducted by that body relative to the granting of sightseeing auto licenses. They were Joseph Kennedy and Joseph Donovan, who, as partners, had a stand in Dewey square last year. The commission declined to divulge the nature of their testimony.

COURT PROMOTES CUSTODIAN
John J. Halligan of 363 Quincy street, Dorchester, becomes an officer of the Dorchester municipal court the first of next month by appointment of Judge Joseph R. Churchill. Mr. Halligan has been custodian of the Dorchester court building, which includes the court room, the library and police station, at Fields Corner, for 10 years.

MISS KLUMPKA TO TALK ON ART
Miss Anna Klumpke, artist, will give a stereoscopic talk on "Rosa Bonheur and Her Work" Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury street. Miss Klumpke inherited Rosa Bonheur's art treasures.

NEW ENGINES ARE DELIVERED
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Two of six engines of the Pacific type bought of the Baldwin Company by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad have arrived here for service in drawing the five-hour limited trains between New York and Boston. The others are following in immediate delivery.

STATE TRADE BOARD ANNOUNCES REPORTS ON MANY MEASURES

"Matters of importance and interest to every community in the commonwealth" will be reported upon by special committees of the executive council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at the fifth meeting of that body after luncheon at the Exchange Club this afternoon. This statement is contained in the notice sent out by the secretary, Richard L. Gay, to the members.

The committee on state legislation will report upon the bill to provide for the appointment of boards to investigate industrial disputes and upon bills before the Legislature favoring the extension of the civil service law to the counties of the commonwealth. Other committees will report as follows:

Committee on state legislation and manufactures acting jointly, relative to the Senate bill to establish a legal holiday to be known as New Year's day and sundry bills relating to amendments to the workmen's compensation act.

Special committee on enforcement of chapter 489, acts of 1912, relative to untrue and misleading advertisements.

Committee on municipal affairs, on proposed legislation to authorize cities and towns to exempt certain manufacturing establishments from taxation for a limited period of time.

Committee on insurance, relative to the creation of a State Fire Prevention Association and the restoration of the fire marshal's office of the commonwealth.

Committee on postoffices and postal laws, on bills in Congress proposing one cent postage on letters.

Committee on Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. referendums, relative to Page bill now before Congress providing for the establishment of vocational schools.

TYPOTHETAE BOARD DINES

Members of the Boston Typothetae Board of Trade dined at the Boston City Club Tuesday evening when business subjects were discussed. President Thomas Todd, Jr., introduced the speaker

CHILDREN'S WORD FINDINGS BRING MOTHERS TO SCHOOL

Back of the announcement that the Boston school committee has authorized afternoon classes in English for non-English-speaking women is a reason arising from the family circle of the homes where children of recent immigrants are almost unsuspected actors.

It shows that the youth are as keen to their opportunities as those whose ancestors crossed in sailboats years ago, that their mothers are unable to cope with the situation, and so the public schools have had to come to the rescue.

When the children come to America they go out at once upon the streets to play. If school is in session they attend it, but whether in school or on the street they pick up words of English and at the end of a week are equipped with slang and words and phrases which are not classics of the language. The parents, and especially the mothers, are practically in linguistic ability and

comprehension where they were when they stepped from the boat. The children continue to learn, while the mother advances but slowly if at all.

The child loses respect for his parent and takes advantage of this ignorance. If the parent objects to anything the child does the child may declare it is the law and custom in the new country, and the parent, knowing nothing about them, is silenced. Men have more opportunities to overcome this handicap. Many of the women are compelled to remain by themselves on account of care of small children.

As many of the women are reluctant about going into anything that savors of an institution and therefore will not willingly enter a school building, the classes will be held at first in a settlement house. The classes have been started in the house at 640 Harrison avenue.

WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY MEETS

Members of the New England Watch and Ward Society held their thirty-fifth annual public meeting in the South Congregational church, Tuesday evening and listened to addresses and the annual report of the campaigns for reform which the society has been conducting. The Rev. Frederick B. Allen, Episcopal city missionary, presided. The principal speaker was the Very Rev. Walter T. Sumner, dean of St. Paul's cathedral, Chicago.

J. Frank Chase, secretary of the society, reported that Massachusetts has now as full and effective a set of laws through the work of the society as any state in the Union, and bills are being put through the Legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, to bring about similar reforms.

CROW POINT CLUB REELECTS

Officers of the Crow Point Improvement Association of Hingham were re-elected at the second annual dinner, held at the Boston City Club last evening. They are: J. W. Rollins, president; Alexander Pope, vice-president; Charles A. Smith, secretary.

SUBSCRIBERS' COAL EXPECTED IN SOON

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Wakefield Coal Supply Company, the new citizens' cooperative association, announced last night that a consignment of 150 tons of coal is on the way and will be ready for association subscribers early in the week. The price has not been definitely fixed, but the officers believe that it can be handled at \$7 a ton, a figure which would be a reduction of \$1.25 from the current retail price.

SCHOOL CONTRACTS LET

PEABODY, Mass.—The contract for the erection of the new Thomas Carroll school on Northend street has been awarded to John J. Flynn & Son of Salem at their bid of \$31,122. The heating and ventilating contract went to the Stone-Underhill Company of Boston at \$3,198.

EIGHT PERSONS ESCAPE

SALEM, Mass.—Eight persons escaped in safety from the two-story wooden building at 81 to 87½ Lafayette street when it was afire early this morning. The total loss is about \$12,000.

FURNITURE MEN TO HOLD MEETING

About 200 New England furniture men are expected to attend the annual business meeting and dinner of the Home Furnishers Association to be held tomorrow evening at the Copley-Plaza hotel, when new officers will be elected. The report of officers of the nominating committee, which will probably be adopted, is as follows: President, Charles A. Smith, Boston; secretary and attorney, Alonzo E. Yont, Boston; treasurer and first vice-president, Fred T. A. McLeod, vice-presidents, Frank Ferdinand, Boston; M. J. Sullivan, Lawrence; J. N. Parker, New Bedford; Hugh McLean, Holyoke; W. H. Williams, Lowell; B. A. Atkinson, Boston; Charles L. Phillips, Cambridge; auditors, Victor A. Heath, Roxbury; D. B. H. Power, Lynn and John H. Clarkson, Waltham. An executive committee of 23 members will also be chosen.

Fred T. A. McLeod will be toastmaster and among the speakers will be Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh, Joseph A. Conry, a director of the port of Boston; Robert Washburn, William A. Morse of Boston; Charles E. Spratt of the New York furniture exchange.

Advertiser talks on publicity
P. J. Evans entertained about 70 members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association at the American house yesterday, at the association's bi-weekly luncheon. Mr. Evans is general manager for a firm presenting for sale land in the Isle of Pines, just south of Cuba. His topic was "How Advertising and Salesmanship Have Helped My Business."

ADVERTISER TALKS ON PUBLICITY

P. J. Evans entertained about 70 members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association at the American house yesterday, at the association's bi-weekly luncheon. Mr. Evans is general manager for a firm presenting for sale land in the Isle of Pines, just south of Cuba. His topic was "How Advertising and Salesmanship Have Helped My Business."

CAPTAIN ROSTRON TO GET MEDAL

WASHINGTON—On the afternoon of March 1 at the White House President Taft will present to Capt. Arthur H. Rostrom the gold congressional medal awarded him for his services as commander of the liner Carpathia at the time the Titanic sank.

FIVE OUT FOR BOARD

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Frank D. Peirce, chairman of the selectmen, and George H. Childs of the board, with William H. Whitaker and Henry A. C. Woodward, former selectmen, and Edward W. Taylor are all candidates for the three offices on the board.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE CLUB TO HOLD ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY AND DINNER

Original members and past presidents of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club will be tendered a reception by the members of the organization in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the club, this evening at the Hotel Somerset. The nine surviving original members of the club and five surviving past presidents will be present.

The meeting is to be informal in character and mainly for the exchange of reminiscences by the older members. Addresses will be made by President Alfred W. Donovan, former President Albert S. Foster, Rosecrans W. Pillsbury of West Derry, N. H., another past president, William L. Terhune, one of the charter members and Edwin R. Hoag, also a past president.

The surviving presidents are Alfred S. Foster, 1895; Col. Henry E. Smith, 1901; Charles C. Hoyt, 1902 to 1904; Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, 1905 and 1906; Edwin R. Hoag, 1907, and Alfred W. Donovan from 1908 to the present time.

Charter members at present connected with the club are: William L. Terhune, Edwin R. Holmes, Edward A. Perkins, Edwin S. Woodbury, Alfred S. Foster, Harry L. Rice, Henry F. Tapley, William F. Mayo, Charles S. Grover.

The Boston Boot and Shoe Club was organized on Feb. 2, 1888, as a social and business organization of the boot and shoe trade. Later it took in the leather business and now is much more representative of the industry throughout New England.

Its history shows that it has been of great use to the trade, for distinguished men have given it their views, special investigations have been carried on and the trade furthered in every legitimate way.

For instance, the address of Senator Lodge to the club in October, 1911, on the need of higher tariff upon shoes than 10 per cent and the subsequent campaign by the club in behalf of the tariff showed its strength.

Members say that it has become more and more useful each year and that its influence is becoming felt in a steadily increasing radius. It is likely that one of the topics

discussed this evening will be the campaign that the traveling shoe salesmen have entered to find a remedy for the excess baggage situation.

Indication of the attitude of the National Shoe Travelers Association, the largest organization of shoe men in the country, is given by the remarks on "The Excess Baggage Situation," by S. W. Campbell, secretary of the national baggage committee. He says that the committee has been working on the matter for two years, but that the work has been greatly hampered "by the railroads evading the committee's requests for conferences to try to settle the matter of reasonable rates without an appeal to the interstate commerce commission."

Mr. Campbell declares that "in many cases excess baggage rates are higher than express rates."

The national baggage committee recommends an excess baggage rate of 12½ per cent of the actual passenger rate.

BUDGET AWARDS \$76,000 TO SCHOOLS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The annual budget of appropriations for town departments for 1913 will be presented from the finance committee to the selectmen tomorrow night and will bear the following items: Public schools, \$76,000; bond maturities, \$38,278; interest on town notes and bonds, \$28,225; state tax, \$30,713.50; county charges, \$8509.73; poor department, \$10,000; police department, \$7500; town hall maintenance, \$2025; miscellaneous fund for selectmen, \$5000; forest warden, \$275; tree warden, \$50; moth department, \$4372; fire department, \$12,000; park department, \$1350; state and military aid, \$8500; library, \$1934.20; cemetery department, \$400; reading room, \$275; highway department, \$25,000; salaries of town officers, \$11,245; water department, \$31,263 (to be taken from receipts and not enter levy); sewer department, \$650; municipal light plant, \$16,000, and receipts estimated at \$74,000.

PRESIDENT-ELECT IN TRENTON TO CONFER WITH LEGISLATORS

TRENTON, N. J.—President-elect Wilson, who returned to Trenton today to attend a conference of Democratic legislators on party measures which he is anxious to have passed before he retires as Governor March 1, said today that in New York last night, he had a talk with Col. E. M. House of Texas, whom he met at the home of a friend where he spent the night.

It developed today that Governor Wilson had not intended to go to the dinner at the Astor house given by the members of the New Jersey Senate to State Senator Fielder, who, as president of the Senate, will succeed Mr. Wilson as Governor.

"The Governor is never invited to that function, which is held annually," said Governor Wilson today. "I was not invited and, of course, did not go or intend to go. I merely went to New York to have a talk with Colonel House, whom I hadn't seen for a week."

The Governor's seven anti-trust measures are awaiting his signature. They were passed by the House late Tuesday.

Mr. Wilson worked Tuesday on correspondence for a part of the day in seclusion in an office on an upper floor of the state house at Trenton, escaping the turmoil which nearly 1500 suffragists made when they assembled in the building. They crowded the Assembly chamber, where they were given a hearing on the woman suffrage amendment.

While on the way to New York Senator-elect Shafroth of Colorado, who had been to Trenton to talk in favor of woman suffrage, registered his endorsement of Governor Adams of Colorado for secretary of the interior.

MR. WILSON HEADS PEACE CONGRESS

TRENTON, N. J.—Honorary presidency of the National Peace Congress was accepted Tuesday by Woodrow Wilson.

A. L. Shapleigh, president of the St. Louis Business Men's League, and James R. Smith of St. Louis, chairman of the executive committee of the congress, invited him to come to the convention of the congress at St. Louis on May 1, 2 and 3. Mr. Wilson said he would attend if engagements permitted.

EDWARD F. MYLIUS WINS CASE
NEW YORK—Edward F. Mylius, the London editor who was convicted of publishing a libel against King George, and who was barred by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island, was given permission to enter the country today by Judge Noyes in the federal district court.

The court held that the question of "moral turpitude" involved in the offense charged against Mylius was difficult to prove, and that in the court's opinion Mylius at the most had been guilty of a political offense and could not be excluded on that ground.

Golf Illustrated gives in an interesting editorial data which show that in golf as in most things we progress more or less in a circle, and, like the varying styles in women's dress, what so lately was deemed old fashioned, is ere long greeted as the newest thing. We are not always ready enough, especially in our youthful days, to acknowledge that our fathers saw a good deal of what lay on ahead, yet as the editorial puts it:

History repeats itself, and the saying holds true of golf history. By the courtesy of a correspondent, we are able to reprint below a memorial addressed 20 years ago, by the Blackheath Golf Club to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, on the question of reforming the government of the game. We do not know what answer, if any, was made by St. Andrews, but the memorial no doubt had its effect in the great movement for reform which took place in the '90s, and which ultimately resulted in the formation of the rules of golf committee in 1897. While, of course, much of it is out of date, the general trend of the argument is wonderfully apposite at the present juncture, when the need for the establishment of some representative central body whose functions should resemble those of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, the M. C. C. in cricket and the Rugby Union, is far greater than it was 20 years ago.

Golf Clubhouse, Blackheath Hill, June 15, 1893.

Gentlemen—At the annual general meeting of the Royal Blackheath Golf Club, on April 18, 1893, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

- (1) That the recent development of the game of golf, and the necessarily new conditions under which it has in many cases to be played, makes it desirable that a golfing union or association shall be constituted.
- (2) That as the questions which would come before the association would arise chiefly from the spread of golf into England, it is suitable that an English golf club, and more especially that the oldest English golf club, should move in this matter.
- (3) That the Royal Blackheath Golf Club do request the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews, to join them in summoning a representative meeting of Scottish and English golfers to consider the question of forming a golfing union or association.

It is perhaps fitting that we should say something more in detail of the reasons

PENSION MEASURE OF \$180,000,000 IS CARRIED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Carrying appropriations aggregating \$180,000,000, the largest pension bill ever reported to Congress, was passed Tuesday by the House with an amendment that will add more than \$1,000,000.

Several Democrats, led by Representative Roddenberry of Georgia, failed in their efforts to add amendments to bar from the pension rolls veterans having incomes exceeding \$1000 a year, and not entitled to pensions because of disabilities sustained in the military service.

A motion to strike from the bill a paragraph providing that after July 1, 1912, no pension should be paid to a non-resident not a citizen of the United States, except for actual disabilities incurred in the service, was carried, 154 to 112. It is estimated that something over \$1,000,000 is paid annually to veterans who would have been barred by this paragraph.

BAY STATE HAS RAISED \$4000 FOR PEACE MEMORIAL

Samuel L. Powers announces that the Massachusetts contribution to the national civil hall and peace memorial has reached \$4000, and urges that as many contributions as possible be sent in by Friday of this week. The National Shant Fund is receiving funds.

The Massachusetts advisory council purposes to raise \$200,000 as the share of the citizens of this state toward the \$2,500,000 required. It has working volunteer organizations among all bodies of citizens.

Included in the amount to be raised by a nation-wide canvass is an endowment of \$500,000 for the maintenance of the building. This endowment fund and the building when erected will be administered by the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution. This board consists of the Vice-President of the United States, the chief justice, three United States senators, three members of the National House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. The commonwealth of Massachusetts is represented on this board by Henry Cabot Lodge and Charles F. Choate, Jr.

Members of the Massachusetts advisory council of which Governor Foss is the honorary chairman, with Mr. Powers as the active chairman, and Colonel Gaston as the treasurer, are providing an expense fund to push the preliminary work of the campaign in this state.

SHOE FACTORY DAMAGED BY FIRE
STONEHAM, Mass.—Between \$40,000 and \$50,000 damage was caused by fire just before midnight in the three-story wooden shoe factory in Lindenwood owned and occupied for the past nine years by the Healy Brothers.

A large audience assembled in the banquet room of the Hotel Somerset Tuesday afternoon to hear a program of songs and airs performed by members of the Boston Opera Company under the auspices of the Misses Gilman School Association.

With Ralph Lyford assisting as accompanist Miss Bernice Fisher, soprano, Mme. Jeska Swartz, contralto, and Rafael Diaz, tenor, sang works in Italian, French and German to warm applause. The soprano's principal number was the "Jewel Song" from "Faust," the contralto's, the "Farewell Song" from Tschickowsky's "Joan of Arc." The tenor had two important operatic numbers, "La Donna e mobile" from "Rigoletto," and "Che gelida manina" from "Bohème." Miss Fisher and Miss Swartz sang duets from "Lakme" and "Hansel and Gretel" and each of the three artists performed small pieces, one of Miss Fisher's being a song by Andre-Caplet with the French poem "Green" for its text, and one of Mme. Swartz's being a selection from Aubert's unproduced opera "The Blue Forest."

At the New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan hall, Friday, Feb. 21, 1913, at 8:15 o'clock, there will be a concert by advanced students. The performers include Miss Edith Eklund, Miss Minna Montgomery, Miss Vera Johnson, Miss Ellen E. Hinckley, Miss Annie Haigh, Miss Dorothy Jordan, Miss Lida Edmunds and Miss Cynthia A. Brigham.

STUDENT NAVAL PLAN SUPPORTED

WASHINGTON—Letters have been received at the navy department here from President Lowell of Harvard and President Hadley of Yale commending the scheme for two months' enlistment in the navy in the summer time for college students who desire to learn the rudiments of the naval service.

The scheme had been endorsed by Capt. Charles C. Nash, who is in charge of naval militia affairs. Captain Nash is working out a tentative plan for placing about 500 students on board the battleships of the fleet this summer to give them a course in naval work. It has not, however, been formally approved by the department.

Y. M. C. A. LAW ALUMNI DINE

The first dinner of the class of 1912, Boston Y. M. C. A. evening law school was held at Youngs last night. Thirty-five members and guests were present and the speakers were Councilor John J. Attridge, Dean Frank P. Speare and Clarence L. Newton.

MUSIC

APOLLO CLUB CONCERT

With Miss Irma Seydel as soloist the Apollo Club of male voices, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gave its third concert in Jordan hall Tuesday evening before a large and enthusiastic audience. Miss Seydel's selections comprised Sarasate's

"Faust" fantasy, Massenet's "Meditation" from "Thais," Drla's "Souvenir" and Zareycki's "Mazurka." The Apollo Club's selections were the following: "Kyrie," Gounod; "Serenade," arr. Wolf-rum; "Finland Love Song," Engelsberg; "Secret Love," arr. Wohlgenuth; "Prayer of Thanksgiving," Kremsner; "The Rose and the Nightingale," Packe; "Denny's Daughter," Huhn; "Hong-Kong Romance," Hadley-Lynes; "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes," Nevins; "Gloria in Excelsis," Gounod. Carl Lamson assisted both the club and Miss Seydel as piano accompanist. Grant Drake, organist, assisted in choruses that called for organ accompaniment.

Miss Seydel, reappearing in Boston after winning triumphs as visiting soloist at concerts in a number of American cities where symphony orchestras are maintained, found abundant appreciation. Her practice with large audiences and in various parts of the country has had the effect of deepening her expression and of broadening her style. She has now entirely outgrown the studio. She plays as one interpreting the times of her countrymen and no longer as a brilliant pupil of a renowned master. Her confidence is based on the value and truth of her message and not on her pedagogic trademark. She is past the point now of needing encouragement as a promising local performer; she comes in for consideration as an artist of national significance. And it seems likely that at no far-distant time she may demand attention as a violinist of cosmopolitan view and of international rank.

An interpretation of American thought and custom in general terms the Apollo Club subscribers unquestionably perceived in the playing of the "Faust" fantasy by the violinist. The measure and the quality of their applause were proof enough of that. On the other hand a vital, glowing comment on their immediate social outlook they discerned in the performance of the chorus. A line of an eighteenth century folk-song on the program might be applied to the situation: "In my heart place a mirror." For veritably the heart of the club mirrored fealty to the ideals of the assembled listeners.

The interest of the audience in the singing was clear indication on this point. And when there is free interchange of sympathies between performers and hearers, what have you but the fullest flower of musical art? The artistic situation is realized when, as at the Apollo concert, the house is the originative factor, when the audience and not the maker of tone and the phraser of melody is the source of interpretation. The noble unison chorus of Kremsner on such an occasion rises emotionally from the people in the auditorium. The tenors and basses on the platform do not give instruction; neither do they give something for money. They are the mood of the house; they are a statement of its aspiration.

"This age of cooperation is the age of woman. We are living in a brand new world. I look forward to seeing Boston with a woman street commissioner. Why not? Woman is housekeeper, and she can keep the streets and parks clean as well as the halls and rooms of a house. A clean city is only a question of good municipal housekeeping after all, and the woman who can do the marketing and feed four can just as well feed 400 or 4000. It is a simple sum in mathematics."

ELBERT HUBBARD TELLS OF NEW AGE

"We are passing from the age of competition into an age of cooperation, and we grow as each of us works not for himself but for the firm, the institution back of him," said Elbert Hubbard in a lecture on "Making Our Living" in Steinert hall Tuesday evening.

"This age of cooperation is the age of woman. We are living in a brand new world. I look forward to seeing Boston with a woman street commissioner. Why not? Woman is housekeeper, and she can keep the streets and parks clean as well as the halls and rooms of a house. A clean city is only a question of good municipal housekeeping after all, and the woman who can do the marketing and feed four can just as well feed 400 or 4000. It is a simple sum in mathematics."

WILMINGTON, Del.—With undiminished ranks the band of women walking from New York to Washington entered the state of Delaware Tuesday, and, while staying the night in this city, Rosalie G. Jones, Ida Craft and others addressed meetings in the interest of the woman's suffrage amendment to the state constitution. In Chester, Pa., the suffragists received a formal welcome from Mayor Harrison W. Howell.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The bill giving women the right to vote was adopted for engrossment by the Senate Tuesday by a vote of 19 to 7. The upper chamber voted down a proposed constitutional amendment submission containing a "grandfather clause" and prescribing poll tax payment as a qualification for voting.

PENNSYLVANIA WOMEN PLEAD

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Many women favoring equal suffrage visited the state capitol Tuesday and asked senators to support or not oppose votes for women. Senator McNichol of Philadelphia, Republican leader of the Senate, told the women that he was unalterably opposed to women voting, but that he would not try to influence any other member of the Senate to vote against the equal suffrage resolution which has passed the House.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS KEEP SILENT

TRENTON, N. J.—Fifteen hundred women attended a hearing given Tuesday on the amendment proposed to give women votes. Women in favor of the amendment, accredited as in the majority, had as their principal speaker Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Suffrage Association. Miss Anna Melville of this city was at the head of the anti-suffragists and made the announcement that the opponents of the amendment would make no speeches, but that they were "present to indicate their opposi-

LAUGH AWAY ALL SUPERSTITION, SAYS ELBERT HUBBARD

"I use ridicule in attacking dogma and superstition because I have found argument ineffective. There is no argument that would get them on the greased shoe and put them on the cosmic ash pile—no way till you give them the laugh. When a thing gets the merry ha-ha or tee-hee it is out of the game," said Elbert Hubbard in replying to a question put to him by a Monitor representative. The question was, "Why the caustic pen?"

"To me there are two ways of helping to abolish fear. One, which I take to be the method of The Christian Science Monitor, is to report the good things that are being done, and that ought to be done. The other way is akin to it, but has a slant that is more congenial to me—the ridicule of sham and superstition. Both ways are constructive, both have appropriate fields; the Monitor the wide one of world journalism, mine the limited field of special writings and lectures."

"Since my writings are essentially records of my spoken ideas we may consider the topic as a lecturer. The punch that gets my stuff over at a lecture is the same aquafortis I try to put into my ink. Hence the caustic pen, the scented muriatic."

"The real orator talks out of his experience, does not hamper his message by a manuscript. He gets responses from his hearers that set him to dipping into unremembered wells of experiences. Only the orator who talks that way is worth listening to. This is not essentially the age of the orator, but of the worker. The orator will arise, as he always has, when the times have need of him."

"Such an orator was Franklin, the epitome of the common man. That is the only kind that will appeal to all men. What power I have comes from keeping both feet on the ground and rejoicing in the common lot, in work. We must get joy out of today's work if we are ever to have joy. Give us this day our daily work."

"Abolish vice with ridicule. That was Moliere's method. Laugh superstition and dogma out of the world with a Rabelaisian laughter. I say; laughter that follows the searing caustic with healing."

"There is no intentional venom in any of my talks or writings; I am only trying to free people from superstition with a gust of laughter and love them out of their fears."

ELBERT HUBBARD TELLS OF NEW AGE

"We are passing from the age of competition into an age of cooperation, and we grow as each of us works not for himself but for the firm, the institution back of him," said Elbert Hubbard in a lecture on "Making Our Living" in Steinert hall Tuesday evening.

"This age of cooperation is the age of woman. We are living in a brand new world. I look forward to seeing Boston with a woman street commissioner. Why not? Woman is housekeeper, and she can keep the streets and parks clean as well as the halls and rooms of a house. A clean city is only a question of good municipal housekeeping after all, and the woman who can do the marketing and feed four can just as well feed 400 or 4000. It is a simple sum in mathematics."

CABINET PONDS ON RESIGNATIONS

WASHINGTON—Members of the cabinet gave consideration in the meeting Tuesday to the question of the resignations that are to be sent by its members to Mr. Wilson March 4. Everybody expects to resign. Probably a form of letter on file in the state department for the use of cabinet officers, ambassadors and such who retire from time to time will be used.

Mr. Knox is not expected to restrict the use of this letter to cabinet officers and there may be quite a rush at his department early in March.

HOUSE PROPOSES ALL-DAY SESSIONS

WASHINGTON—Representative Fitzgerald secured adoption in the House Tuesday of a motion to convene hereafter at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Members were notified to hold themselves available for night sessions.

Three important appropriation measures are yet to be considered in the House.

CHURCH TO BE REBUILT

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Lawrence Street Congregational Society has voted to rebuild at once on the same site as its church destroyed by fire. Many of the society are in favor of having the new structure of stone and a minority favor its being a counterpart of the former church of wood. The following were named as building committee: Justin E. Varney, chairman; Robert J. Macartney, Byron Truell, Albert I. Couch, Alvin E. Mack, Ashton Lee and Cyrus E. Bean.

POWDER TRUST IS DISSOLVED

PHILADELPHIA—Federal judges on Tuesday ratified the agreement submitted finally dissolving the powder trust. The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, which was the holding company for 27 powder concerns, was found to be illegally in restraint of trade by the federal courts. There are now three separate companies which will be known as the Du Pont, Hercules and Atlas companies.

Fleur-de-Lis Corsets From France

Truly Parisian to the slightest detail—Sold by no other House in New England

The New Models—just received by us—are unusually attractive and comfortable. They are made with low busts and are long over the hips and at the back. The special conforming feature of the hip-boning is exclusive with us—and adds wonderfully to the style and fit of the corset.

Fleur-de-lis Corsets are made in so many models that a fit is assured for every figure. They come in beautiful broches, coutils, tricot and silk batistes, and express the last word in skilful corset making.

Prices 8.00 to 25.00

Jordan Marsh Company

The House of Distinctive Merchandise

BALKAN PEOPLES LECTURE TOPIC

Balkan people and modern Greece is the theme of a lecture, illustrated by stereopticon pictures and national songs, to be presented in Jordan hall Monday, March 10 at 8 p. m. by William W. Sleeper, formerly a resident of Bulgaria. He will be assisted by Mrs. May Sleeper Ruggles and pupils from the Liederheim School of Music and by some of Boston's Greek citizens. The pictures will be from photographs loaned by Miss E. C. Fitz. Turkish sweets will be served in the intermission by young people dressed in the costumes of the countries described. The proceeds will go to the educational and social service work of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street.

TOY THEATER—"MARIA ROSA"
Angel Guimerà's tragedy, "Maria Rosa," translated from the Catalan by Jose Echegaray into Spanish and into English by Wallace Gillpatrick and Guido Marburg, was repeated at the Toy theater last night with the following cast:—

Maria Rosa.....Miss Phinney
Tomas.....Mrs. Burnham
Ramon.....Mr. Rawson
Quirico.....Mr. Burnham
Salvador.....Mr. Stanton
Chela.....Mr. Collier
Cepas.....Mr. Hutchins
Chicote.....Mr. Condit

Elemental emotions of the peasant are dealt with by Guimerà, much as Synge and Masfield have dealt with them. These peasants of Catalonia are working on a road in the mountains of Catalonia. Roman allows his friends to pass away in prison under sentence for an act for which Ramon himself is responsible. Later he marries the friend's wife, Maria Rosa. She discovers his treachery and does away with him.

Miss Phinney as Maria Rosa was exceptionally deserving of praise. It is a very difficult role, particularly in the second and third acts, and it is noteworthy that Miss Phinney was even more convincing in these than in the first.

As the villain Ramon, Mr. Rawson did a remarkable bit of work in the third act, when he allows himself gradually to be overcome and drawn out by Maria Rosa, finally boasting of his act. It would have been very easy to overdo—in fact, easy to overdo the character from start to finish—but Mr. Rawson's portrayal was always logical, convincing. He never was anything more than the boasting, swaggering peasant, flaunting his good fortune in the face of his unsuccessful rival.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnham as Quirico and Tomas, the squabbling but essentially well matched pair were excellent. The others were as always at the Toy, well done. And as usual the stage settings deserved the highest praise. The first is the scene in the cut among the Catalonian mountains and the second and third the interior of Tomas's hut.

DRAMA SOCIETY MEETS

"Early Experiences With Booth, Barrett and Modjeska," was the subject on which Edward Vroom addressed the stage section of the American Drama Society last night at the home of Miss Katherine Freeman, 423 Beacon street. Mr. Vroom stated that these actors were characterized by simplicity and humanity and that no experience was as valuable to a young actor as association with actors of this type. He also declared that no amount of training would make an actor of the first class if greatness of character were lacking.

Mr. Vroom followed his reminiscences with the reading of part of his play, "Ronsac," which was formerly played in the Drury Lane theatre. He said that it was his intention this spring to produce "The Merchant of Venice" and "Taming of the Shrew" with a company which he is now organizing, and in the autumn he planned to give "Cyrano de Bergerac" and possibly "Ronsac."

The next meeting of the society will be

DRAMA SOCIETY MEETS
"Early Experiences With Booth, Barrett and Modjeska," was the subject on which Edward Vroom addressed the stage section of the American Drama Society last night at the home of Miss Katherine Freeman, 423 Beacon street. Mr. Vroom stated that these actors were characterized by simplicity and humanity and that no experience was as valuable to a young actor as association with actors of this type. He also declared that no amount of training would make an actor of the first class if greatness of character were lacking.

Mr. Vroom followed his reminiscences with the reading of part of his play, "Ronsac," which was formerly played in the Drury Lane theatre. He said that it was his intention this spring to produce "The Merchant of Venice" and "Taming of the Shrew" with a company which he is now organizing, and in the autumn he planned to give "Cyrano de Bergerac" and possibly "Ronsac."

DRAMA SOCIETY MEETS

"Early Experiences With Booth, Barrett and Modjeska," was the subject on which Edward Vroom addressed the stage section of the American Drama Society last night at the home of Miss Katherine Freeman, 423 Beacon street. Mr. Vroom stated that these actors were characterized by simplicity and humanity and that no experience was as valuable to a young actor as association with actors of this type. He also declared that no amount of training would make an actor of the first class if greatness of character were lacking.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

TOY THEATER—"MARIA ROSA"
Angel Guimerà's tragedy, "Maria Rosa," translated from the Catalan by Jose Echegaray into Spanish and into English by Wallace Gillpatrick and Guido Marburg, was repeated at the Toy theater last night with the following cast:—

Maria Rosa.....Miss Phinney
Tomas.....Mrs. Burnham
Ramon.....Mr. Rawson
Quirico.....Mr. Burnham
Salvador.....Mr. Stanton
Chela.....Mr. Collier
Cepas.....Mr. Hutchins
Chicote.....Mr. Condit

Elemental emotions of the peasant are dealt with by Guimerà, much as Synge and Masfield have dealt with them. These peasants of Catalonia are working on a road in the mountains of Catalonia. Roman allows his friends to pass away in prison under sentence for an act for which Ramon himself is responsible. Later he marries the friend's wife, Maria Rosa. She discovers his treachery and does away with him.

Miss Phinney as Maria Rosa was exceptionally deserving of praise. It is a very difficult role, particularly in the second and third acts, and it is noteworthy that Miss Phinney was even more convincing in these than in the first.

As the villain Ramon, Mr. Rawson did a remarkable bit of work in the third act, when he allows himself gradually to be overcome and drawn out by Maria Rosa, finally boasting of his act. It would have been very easy to overdo—in fact, easy to overdo the character from start to finish—but Mr. Rawson's portrayal was always logical, convincing. He never was anything more than the boasting, swaggering peasant, flaunting his good fortune in the face of his unsuccessful rival.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnham as Quirico and Tomas, the squabbling but essentially well matched pair were excellent. The others were as always at the Toy, well done. And as usual the stage settings deserved the highest praise. The first is the scene in the cut among the Catalonian mountains and the second and third the interior of Tomas's hut.

DRAMA SOCIETY MEETS

"Early Experiences With Booth, Barrett and Modjeska," was the subject on which Edward Vroom addressed the stage section of the American Drama Society last night at the home of Miss Katherine Freeman, 423 Beacon street. Mr. Vroom stated that these actors were characterized by simplicity and humanity and that no experience was as valuable to a young actor as association with actors of this type. He also declared that no amount of training would make an actor of the first class if greatness of character were lacking.

DRAMA SOCIETY MEETS

"Early Experiences With Booth, Barrett and Modjeska," was the subject on which Edward Vroom addressed the stage section of the American Drama Society last night at the home of Miss Katherine Freeman, 423 Beacon street. Mr. Vroom stated that these actors were characterized by simplicity and humanity and that no experience was as valuable to a young actor as association with actors of this type. He also declared that no amount of training would make an actor of the first class if greatness of character were lacking.

CHURCH TO BE REBUILT

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Lawrence Street Congregational Society has voted to rebuild at once on the same site as its church destroyed by fire. Many of the society are in favor of having the new structure of stone and a minority favor its being a counterpart of the former church of wood. The following were named as building committee: Justin E. Varney, chairman; Robert J. Macartney, Byron Truell, Albert I. Couch, Alvin E. Mack, Ashton Lee and Cyrus E. Bean.

POWDER TRUST IS DISSOLVED

PHILADELPHIA—Federal judges on Tuesday ratified the agreement submitted finally dissolving the powder trust. The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, which was the holding company for 27 powder concerns, was found to be illegally in restraint of trade by the federal courts. There are now three separate companies which will be known as the Du Pont, Hercules and Atlas companies.

POWDER TRUST IS DISSOLVED

PHILADELPHIA—Federal judges on Tuesday ratified the agreement submitted finally dissolving the powder trust. The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, which was the holding company for 27 powder concerns, was found to be illegally in restraint of trade by the federal courts. There are now three separate companies which will be known as the Du Pont, Hercules and Atlas companies.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

at the Toy theatre Feb. 23, when "Hop o' My Thumb" and "The Doctor in Spite of Himself" will be given by children from the settlement houses.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE BUREAU OPENED

WASHINGTON—Beginning a wide and active campaign against extension of the franchise to women, the National Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage opens headquarters here today, with Miss Minnie Bronson, general secretary of the association, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the organization, in charge. A mass meeting has been planned for Feb. 28, the day previous to one scheduled by the suffrage leaders.

AMUSEMENTS

TREMONT TEMPLE

BURTON HOLMES

FRIDAY EVENING FEB. 21 8.15

ALSO

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

MATINEE AT 2.30

AND

EVENING AT 8.15

PANAMA

NOTE: On account of the overwhelming demand for "Panama" all other announcements are changed.

Next Week Announcement Later

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TODAY, 8 to 11:25. FIRST REAPPEARANCE OF MARY GARDEN. CARMEN. Garden, Flöter, Zenatello, Marlonis. Condi, Andre-Caplet.

FRIDAY, 8 to 11. GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Meis, Zenatello, Poline, Samperi. Condi, Monnami.

SATURDAY, 1:45 to 5:15. AIDA. Weingartner-Marcel, Gay, Zenatello, Poline, Marlonis. Condi, Weingartner.

SATURDAY. Last appearance of Mary Garden. 7:45 to 11:25. SPECIAL PERFORMANCE. Prices 50c to \$5. LOUISE. Mary Garden, Gay, Leffites, Marlonis, Barcos. Condi, Andre-Caplet.

SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, 3:15 to 5. FEB. 23. Concert. Louis Cavalieri, London Marston and von Baerentzen, soloists. Prices 50c to \$2.50.

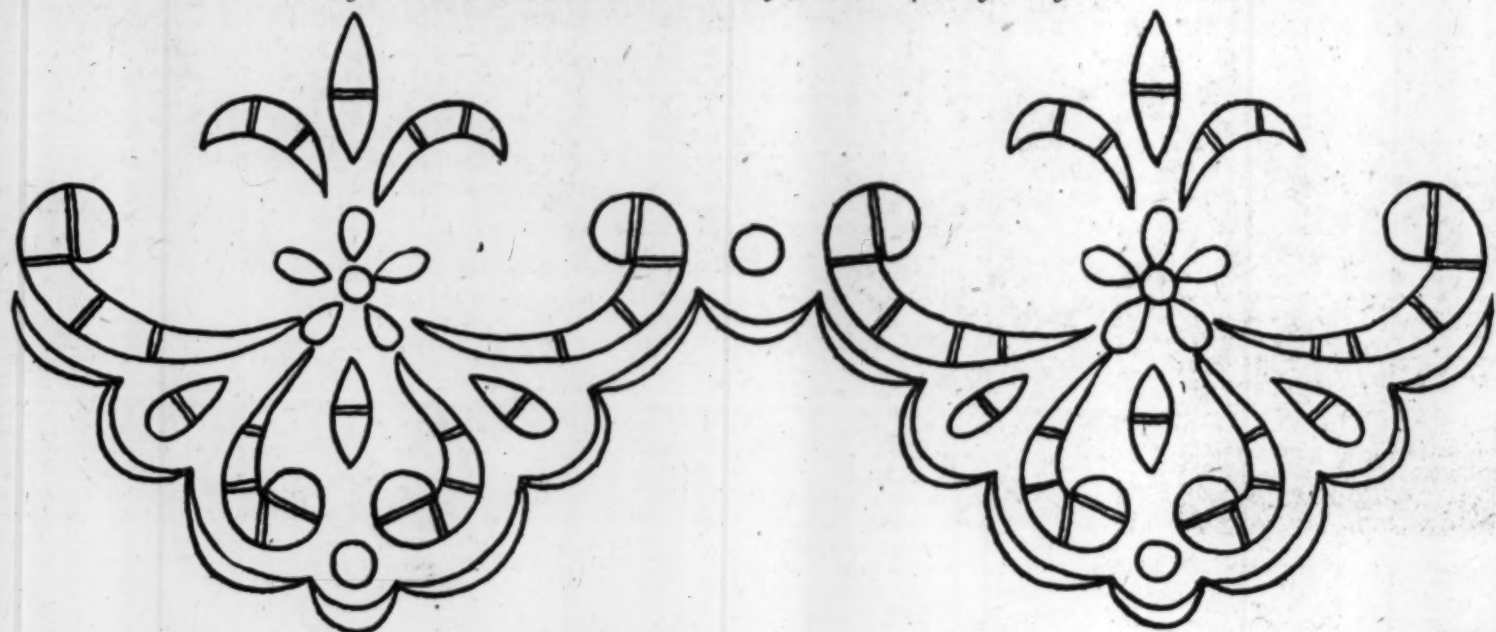
Downtown Office, Steinert's, 102 Boylston.

Mason and Hamilton Pianos Used.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

EFFECTIVE EMBROIDERY DESIGN TO BE WORKED IN RETICELLA LINOLEUM IN

Figures are buttonholed around the edge, with the purling brought to the inside



THE BEDROOM

The introduction of the English vogue for using linoleums as floor coverings in bedrooms has led to an enormous increase in the demand for rugs. The patterns in the bedroom linoleums are pretty and when ornamented with a few rugs look very attractive, says an exchange.

Inexpensive velvet and tapestry squares are often used for this purpose and are to be had in old Persian patterns, in which the dull, rich tones of blue and the beautiful tints of soft rose are seen to wonderful advantage.

Among the novelties for curtains and draperies the Murillo fabric, a dull finish silk and satin material obtainable in beautiful colorings, and the Naples satin, which has a bright appearance of silk satin, although it is simply a mixture of cotton and wool, hold first place. This is chiefly due to their moderate price, combined with their decorative effects. They are importations.

A small rug for the sewing machine, made to fit the treadles, will keep the feet of the worker warm in cold weather.

HANDSOME AFTERNOON GOWN

Moire velours combined with satin

PRETTY and attractive afternoon gowns always appeal with especial force. Here is a gown that is made with the fashionable long sleeves and with an exceedingly graceful skirt that gives a panel effect, while the blouse also includes the vestee and back covers that are essentially new features.

In the illustration moire velours is combined with satin and with a lace chemisette and in materials as well as in style and cut, the gown is an exceptionally smart one. We are approaching another season, however, and lighter materials will be in demand. The model is just as good for the thinner and lighter silks of the spring and for all the pretty materials that are to be worn during the milder weather as it is for the moire velours.

Some of the new cotton crepes show tiny flowers as an all-over design, and one of these would be lovely made over a plain messaline. Plain colored crepe de chine would make up attractively over satin of a contrasting color, and there are, indeed, almost numberless fabrics that can be utilized.

Everything with a crepey finish is to be smart, and crepe and plain materials always combine handsomely. If the long sleeves are not liked, the cuffs can be made narrow, which change will make them of three-quarter length. Again, the chemisette can be omitted if the open neck is liked.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36 or 1 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 21 for the collar, cuffs and vestee and 1/4 yard 27 for the revers; for the skirt will be required 6 1/4 yards 27, 5 1/4 yards 36 or 4 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard 21 inches wide for the panel.

The pattern of the blouse (7670) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7352) from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



SOUPS MADE WITHOUT MEATS

These will help out this month's dinner bills

THIS makes a very effective scallop when finished. The edge is well padded and closely buttonholed. The flowers and dots are solidly worked. The figures are closely buttonholed around the edge with the purling brought to the inside. The crossbars are formed by stretching strands of the cotton from one side of the figure to the other and buttonholing over them without catching through the material which is cut away when the work is finished. Mercerized cotton No. 20 should be used.

MAKING CHOICE IN MARKETING

IN buying meat allow one half pound to each person.

The fat should be firm, but if hard and skinny it indicates that the animal was old and tough; if thin, from a scrawny animal.

The best veal is usually pale in color, although that of a deeper color is more juicy. It is well to see that the kidney is enclosed in firm, white fat.

With beef or mutton, the meat should be a deep rose color and the fat a rich cream. For roasting the choice cuts are the sixth, seventh and eighth ribs, the sirloin and porterhouse cuts. Sirloin and short cut porterhouse steaks are best, although the pin steak is preferred by many. Round steak is almost invariably tough. Little veins of fat should run through the meat, and beef intended for steak or roast, when possible, should be kept for a week of 10 days well protected from the air.

A smooth, thin rind, firm to the touch and light in color, marks good pork.

Bacon should be white and firm and not too fat, and a pink or rosy steak is considered good. A steel skewer driven into ham or bacon should come out free of any meat particles.—Spokane Chronicle.

TRIED RECIPES

DEEREE MUTTON BROTH

Boil a cup of barley slowly in six cups of mutton stock. When the barley is thoroughly cooked, rub through a sieve and return to the fire with a cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and salt and pepper to taste. Beat the yolks of three eggs with a teaspoonful of sugar and six tablespoonfuls of cream. Take the soup from the fire, pour in the cream and egg and stir until thick. Serve with croquettes. Turnip soup is liked by many. Use a cup of diced turnip with 2 1/2 pints of mutton stock. Thicken, if desired, and season to taste.

ASPARAGUS SOUP

Add to six cups of real or chicken stock one cupful of cooked asparagus tips and half a cup of sweet green peppers cut in shreds. Add cream and thicken with egg yolk, if desired.

PUREE OF CARROTS

Fry brown in butter one cup of carrots cut in dice; add enough beef stock to cover, and simmer until soft. Rub through a sieve and return to the heat. Add six cupfuls of stock, bring to the boiling point and thicken with the yolks of two eggs beaten with two tablespoonfuls of cream.

ENGLISH RICE SOUP

Cook half a cup of rice with three sprigs of mint in a quart of stock. When the rice is done, remove the mint and add two more cups of stock. Beat three eggs thoroughly with a little cold stock and pour gradually into the hot soup, stirring constantly. Season with butter, pepper, salt and the juice of half a lemon. Bring to the boiling point and serve hot.—Janesville Gazette.

TASTY PIE

Make a good pie crust and line a bake tin with it. Have ready six hard-boiled eggs, sliced. First sprinkle flour at bottom of pan, then add a layer of eggs with small pieces of butter and salt and pepper to taste, and some slices of fresh, tender meat. Then add more eggs with flour and so on till the pan is full enough. Add enough water to cover the eggs and bake until done. This tastes like chicken pie.—Los Angeles Express.

WHITE lentil soup is most delicious and economical. One half pound of split lentils, two stalks of celery, two sprigs of parsley, one onion, 1 1/2 ounces of butter, 1 1/2 ounces of flour, one half pint of milk, one fourth pint of cream (if liked), three pints of cold water, one small blade of mace, eight white peppercorns, salt and pepper. Wash the lentils in cold water. Skim well. When boiling add the celery, mace, parsley, onion and peppercorns. Boil rather quickly for one hour and a half. Pass the soup through a hair sieve. Put the butter and flour into a small saucepan, rub them together over the fire with a wooden spoon, add the milk a little at a time, and stir one way, says the Delineator, till it boils and thickens. Put thickening and the rest of the soup (smoothly mixed) into a clean saucepan. Allow the soup to heat through. Just before serving add the cream, pepper and salt to taste. Serve with sippets of fried bread.

Economical Soup—This is a brown soup and very tasty. Take two good-sized onions, peel them and cut them into small pieces, put two ounces of good dripping into a stew-pan; when melted put in the onions, cover the pan and let them cook for an hour. The steam will prevent them from frying. Then pour in slowly the liquor in which a cauliflower has been boiled. Put in any stale pieces of bread you may have, using crusts as well. Add some bacon rinds and a little pepper, but no salt. Simmer for at least 1 1/2 hours, then put through a hair sieve, squeezing the bread and onion with a wooden spoon. If it appears too thin boil longer to reduce it. Then pour into the tureen and add a very little milk. Serve very hot.

Cream of Carrot Soup—Take four good-sized carrots, two potatoes, two onions and two sticks of celery. Cut

up and fry brown in vegetable oil or butter. Put into a saucepan with one quart of hot water and cook until the vegetables are quite soft. Press through a sieve and return to the fire, adding a tablespoonful of butter, two cloves, two tablespoonfuls of finely minced parsley, a teaspoonful of sugar, and salt and pepper to season. Have ready a pint of hot milk, thickened with a teaspoonful of cornstarch or a tablespoonful of flour. Add to the soup, bring to a boil and serve with croquettes.

Cream of Tomato Soup—One quart of tomatoes; one half cupful of rice; one quart of water; one pint of milk; one saltspoonful of pepper; two teaspoonfuls of salt; one tablespoonful of butter; two tablespoonfuls of flour; one saltspoonful of soda. Place the rice, tomato, water, salt and pepper together in a granite pan and cook until the rice is tender but not broken. Rub the butter and flour together and stir into the above mixture. When it thickens and has cooked for three or four minutes, add the soda dissolved in a little cold water, then the milk, which has been heated to the boiling point in a separate saucepan. Serve at once without more heating, as, if boiled with the tomato, there is always danger of the milk curdling.

Onion and Potato Soup—Slice two or three large onions. Fry them in a tablespoonful of butter or drippings until they are soft. Then add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until it is absorbed in the onions. To this add slowly a pint of boiling water, stirring all the time so it will be smooth. Boil and mash three good-sized potatoes. Add to them slowly a quart of scalded milk, stirring well. Add the potato mixture to the onion mixture. Season with salt and pepper. Let it get very hot and strain into a hot tureen. Sprinkle parsley over the top and serve with croquettes.

DRESSMAKERS HOLD TO PLAITS

If not accepted in one place, put into another

THERE is a tendency this season to introduce the train in afternoon gowns, and whether it will have much vogue with Americans will depend on whether the majority ride or walk. This is a factor which should influence a woman in the selection of it, for it undoubtedly is most unsuitable for street wear or for dressy afternoon occasions where a conveyance is dispensed with, says a New York Sun writer.

The wool passementeries in Persian and Bulgarian colors are a novelty this season and are meeting with considerable favor. Wool embroidery made its appearance a few seasons ago, had a limited acceptance, and is again revived, stronger than ever. It has invaded everything, silks, cottons, chiffons and even millinery. A lovely white chiffon had a deep border in dull shades of wool, done in a long darning stitch, and had much the effect of an old tapestry border. These French tapestry borders in silk are seen on a few of the imported silks and are delightfully soft in color and effect.

It is quite curious the tenacity with which dressmakers hold to an idea once they wish to exploit it. They know that familiarity with an idea will naturally end in its acceptance, and so the failure of one season is often the success of another. Now they are clinging to the plaited skirt, and if plaits are not accepted in one place then they will be in another; if they do not succeed when placed at the bottom of the skirt then they place them at the top. The plaited skirt did not find any adherents this winter, doubtless because most materials were too heavy to be successfully handled in that manner. With the introduction of the thinner materials, however, this objection is obviated, and plaits are once more making a desperate effort to establish themselves.

Many of the Russian blouses have the skirt portion plaited and are then worn over a plain skirt, often in contrasting color. A blue Bedford cord Russian blouse of this description was worn over a skirt of black satin; the sleeves and sash with long ends were of sat., and touches

of colored embroidery and a very narrow piping of red edged the plaited portion. These plaits are taped in several places underneath to give the much desired straight up and down effect.

The bolero jacket, too, is another accessory which every once in a while makes its appearance; but for a long time has been thrust into the background of almost obscurity. This season it is once again pushing its way into the foreground and may gain a certain prominence before many moons. It has made several compromises which may establish it. It seems quite content with being in evidence in the front of a costume, for in the back it resigns its place to either the blouse or the long tab of a jacket.

This commingling of styles is really quite curious. Nothing seems to turn out as at first expected, and it is well to view a gown from all sides before venturing upon an opinion as to what it really is. A coat with no collar in the front will have a long deep one behind. A coat belted in the front will have no belt at the back, and a bolero jacket in front can have anything and everything at the back and still be a bolero.

It is safe to say that nothing is as it used to be, and that an entire readjustment of ideas is necessary in considering the gowns of this era, for surely this is an era in the history of clothes, so great has been the departure from all preconceived ideas of them.

BUTTERMILK PIE

This recipe for buttermilk pie has been in use for over 100 years and is well worth trying, says the National Magazine. One egg, two large teaspoonfuls of flour, one pint of buttermilk (fresh), one scant cup of sugar; beat the egg until light, add the sugar and flour, and enough of the buttermilk to make a thick batter; beat until smooth, then add the rest of the buttermilk; bake with one crust in a hot oven; a little baking powder in the crust is an improvement for this kind of pie.

Haviland China

is stamped

On White China { Haviland France, Haviland & Co. Limoges } Or, Decorated China

110 Exclusive decorations in open-stock
Dinner Sets 112 pieces \$32 to \$1200

Haviland & Co

Established 1840

11 East 36th St. - 10 East 37th St.
New York City

R. J. HORNER & CO.

20-22-24 WEST 36th ST.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
FURNITURE-DECORATIONS-RUGS
NEW YORK

"Quality is Economy"
as well in Furniture
Decorations and Rugs
as in other things

IRVING & CASSON

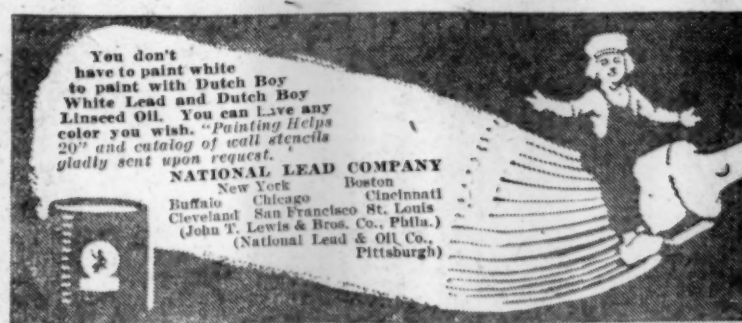
WE CARRY EVERYTHING FOR
FURNISHING AND DECORATING
TOWN AND COUNTRY HOUSES

150 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON 376 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Sol. Bloom

Two Wonderful Stores

New York City for VICTORS
366 5th Ave (at 35th) 1429 Bway (at 40th)
Prices Right Stock Bright Terms Light.



WORTH KNOWING

If your scissors want sharpening, take an ordinary knife steel, place the blades on the steel as if you were in the act of cutting the steel. By drawing the steel along the blades in this fashion you will find the scissors are well sharpened.

When the water pipes are frozen, if a heap of lime be laid on the earth, and it be made slightly wet and covered with blankets, it will draw the frost out of the ground and thaw the water pipes, says the San Diego Union.

The collars of dark cloth coats, which often show white inside after a little wear, may be cleaned with a spoonful of ammonia, into which enough salt has been put to make a soft mixture. This is an excellent cleanser.

IVORY ENAMEL

In place of the pure white enamel some of the new furniture is tinted a slight cream color, about the shade of the celluloid articles with the old ivory finish, says the Newark News. As a rule, this furniture is not severely plain, the rocco design giving better opportunity for bringing out the ivory tones than would a smooth surface.

GOOD STRETCHER

A good stretcher for the feet of a child's stocking is a pair of worn-out shoes, the soles of which are still stiff enough to keep their shape when the stockings are drawn over them, says the Mother's Magazine. In this way the stocking is stretched the breadth of the foot instead of the opposite way.

CROSS-STITCHING ON TOWELS

Old English letters good for marking

THE marking of towels commends itself to many housewives. The individual touch is pleasing.

If one has not the time or ability to do the marking in satin stitch—and yet this work is not difficult if one will but have patience and perseverance—the letters may be done in cross-stitch with excellent effect. Patterns to follow may be had in almost any of the fashion magazines, but after all is said and done, there is nothing more effective than the time-honored Old English letters which graced the samplers in the days of our grandmothers.

The letters may be done in different colors, according to the fancy of the user. One fancy is to have a distinctive color for each member of the family, says the Newark News.

If the cross-stitch is used, see to it that the barred canvas, which is the guide in cross-stitching, is of the right size mesh. For the guest towels, or perhaps the huck face-cloths, get a finer canvas than that used for the heavy Turkish towels. Baste this securely into place and then proceed to the letters, taking care to place all the stitches in the same relative direction. That is, if the first stitch in each square runs from left to right, make the first stitch in every other square left to right. The work will be found simpler if a line of left to right stitches is completed before finishing the tiny crosses. Then too, the work done after this fashion will look better on the wrong side.

After completing the letters—and two or three letters look far better than one—make a tailpiece. There are numberless unique ones to be found on old samplers. The tailpieces give a decided finish to the work.

The cross-stitching done, wet the piece of canvas thoroughly and rub it hard between the hands, before trying to pull out the threads. The water and silks,

the rubbing take out the dressing used to give the canvas stiffness and make the matter of thread pulling extremely simple.

But to return a moment to the more elaborate marking, that of the solid lettering, or satin stitch, as it is usually called. If the stamping is carefully done, the working is wonderfully simplified.

It is possible now to purchase an excellent assortment of letters for stamping; all that is necessary is to baste the paper pattern into place and then press with a warm iron and the stamping is completed.

To have the work effective, the novice needs to appreciate the necessity of padding. Fill the letters with chain stitching, using darning cotton of not too coarse quality, for the purpose. For the satin stitch one of the four strand cottons, mercerized finish, will be found very satisfactory. The secret of having the letters smooth and even—a real satin effect—is to use as fine a needle as the thread will carry and to place each stitch exactly on the marking and as close to the stitch before as possible, without overlapping.

OVEN UTILIZED

When the small range will not accommodate all the kettles, the oven may be utilized, says the Mothers Magazine. It is a convenient place for heating the dish water. Vegetables ordinarily boiled on top of the stove may be as satisfactorily boiled in the oven if placed in agate dishes closely covered with agate pans or plates. This is an excellent way of preventing the odor of cabbage, turnip or onions from penetrating the house.

Metal fancies, especially gold, form the designs on some of the new soft pull out the threads. The water and silks,

Mexican Congress Ready to Name Man for Madero's Place

HUERTA IS DICTATOR; MADERO UNDER GUARD; MEXICO CITY IS CALM

Anti-American Feeling Disappears When Crowds See Wilson Auto Bearing Peace Message in Streets

DIAZ TO BE LEADER

(By the United Press)

MEXICO CITY.—The resignation of President Madero will be formally accepted by Congress today and Gen. Felix Diaz will be elected provisional president immediately afterward. It was said Madero would be imprisoned until the unrest is over and then banished.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta is acting as military governor of the federal district, which includes the capital.

A private despatch to Galveston this afternoon declared that Gustavo Madero, brother of the deposed President, had been executed at the order of General Huerta.

General Diaz and his followers this morning were preparing for a triumphant march from the Chudada, where he directed his winning battles, to the national palace.

Peace existed here today after 10 days fighting. The streets have been thronged since daylight with thousands waiting to see the rebel leaders pass. Houses in all parts of the city are gay with bunting.

Marco Hernandez, brother of the deposed minister of the interior, was shot and killed on the street today when he shouted "Vive Madero."

Populace Is Pleased

The populace gave vent to its joy when the news spread last night that General Blanquet upon his arrival at the palace yesterday had arrested President Madero, Vice-President Pino Suarez and members of the Madero cabinet, and that Madero had been forced to resign.

On the scene of the first firing in the revolt, crowds cheered for General Huerta, for liberty and for the return of peace. During the night the city was well policed.

The censorship on press despatches has been lifted, but for several hours the censor sat at his post, refusing to allow uncensored messages to be put on the wires until he had official knowledge of the change in affairs.

Move Result of Plot

The direct movement against Madero was the result of a plot which had been growing since Monday and which possibly existed with Blanquet for a longer time.

From the first it had been known that Blanquet and his men were unwilling to fight. The forces numbering 1000 which arrived Monday were sent immediately to the palace, ostensibly to relieve the reserves there. The reserves were sent in the field.

An agreement between Generals Blanquet and Huerta was reached, but the first intimation that Blanquet's men had of the new role they were to play was shortly before the successful stroke was made. Blanquet drew his men up in order and delivered a stirring speech.

"This battle must end," he said. "The time has come when some drastic means must be taken to stop this conflict, when noncombatants are sharing the fate of war—and all this because of the caprice of one man."

Arrested in His Rooms

Blanquet then issued orders for the arrest of the President and assigned a detachment to that duty. Madero was soon a prisoner in his own rooms.

One reason given for the attitude of General Blanquet from the beginning was the presence of his son in the ranks of Diaz.

A conference was held between the representatives of Huerta and Diaz and an agreement was reached whereby the appointment of General Huerta as military dictator was proclaimed.

Prior to this Huerta's attempt to communicate with Diaz precipitated one of the sharpest engagements of the day. The fire from the rebel rifles and machine guns was long sustained. It was by no means certain at that time that the coup which had been carried out meant the end of hostilities. At 3:30 in the afternoon the cannonading was on. At that time Avenida San Francisco was being cleared by Huerta as if he were expecting an attack. A half-hour later the order to cease firing was sounded and the battle was over.

Loyal members of Madero's staff rushed into the room when Madero was struggling with the soldiers and went to his rescue, but ineffectually. Captain Garza, who had just been appointed chief of police, advanced upon Colonel Riverot, shooting and wounding him. There was an immediate exchange of shots.

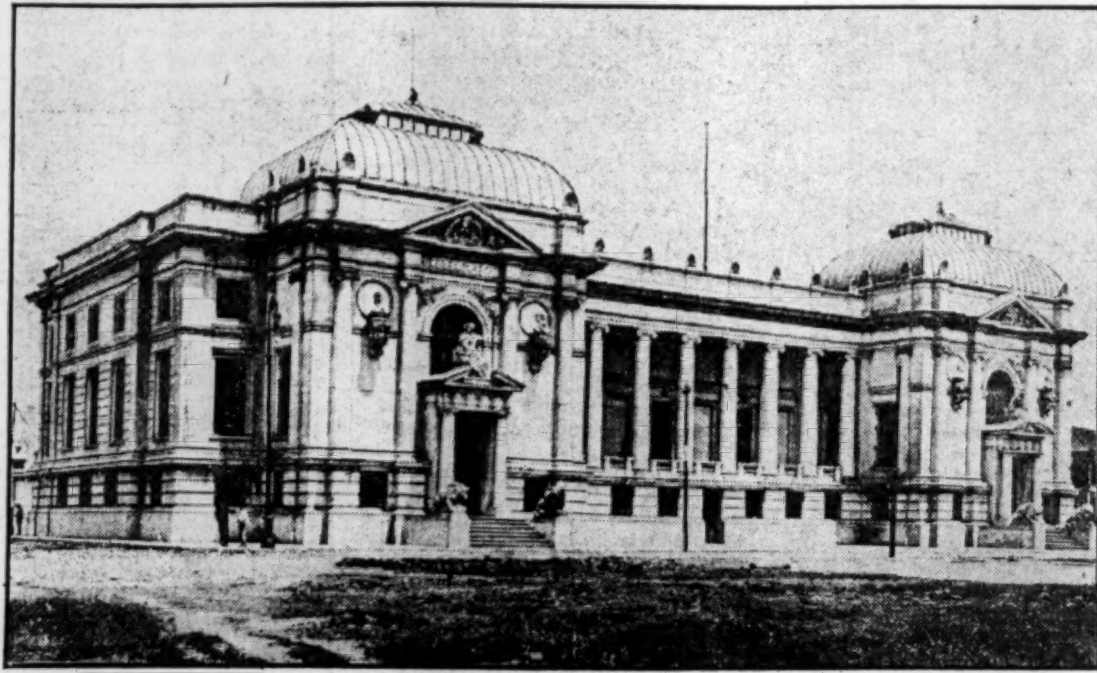
Madero was given reasonable time in which to write his resignation. If he had refused, it is said, he would have been sent with his family to Veracruz, to be given the choice of outgoing vessels.

General Delgado, who acted as the emissary of Madero in the negotiations for an armistice Sunday, was arrested.

Twenty men of the twenty-ninth infantry of Blanquet's forces were entrusted with the duty of guarding the private rooms of the President at the beginning of the revolt in the palace.

The arrest of Madero took place in the hall of the ambassadors. When the

ONE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN VERACRUZ, MEXICO



Federal post and telegraph building in Atlantic port to which many Americans fled from Mexico City

President entered the room he found all the entrances guarded. One soldier pointed his gun at Madero, who leaped upon him. In the struggle the gun was discharged. The soldier was disarmed and placed under arrest by order of Huerta on the charge of firing without orders.

Brother Is Captured

Gustavo Madero, brother of the President, distinguished as a politician to whose door most of the wrongs of the administration had been laid, had invited General Huerta to luncheon at the Gambirini, a popular restaurant. This was a custom with Gustavo in winning favor. General Huerta in a room adjoining had stationed Chapultepec park guards. At a signal from Huerta the officer in command entered and announced that Madero was under arrest. At the same moment soldiers flung into the room cleared it of all except the principals.

Madero protested but General Huerta replied condemning the Madero family. The women members of the Madero family, who were in Chapultepec castle, were taken away in an automobile by friends who had learned of the coup at the National Palace.

Election to Be Held

Gen. Felipe Angeles, refusing to support the movement, was placed under arrest. Telegrams have been sent to the governors of the states notifying them of the proclamation of Huerta as dictator and also to the military commanders assuring them that general elections will be held for president.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta is the former commander of the north division of the army. He has seen much service in the present campaign and last year fought a number of engagements against the insurgents under Orozco.

Huerta retired from his command last December and was offered a post in the war department. When the Diaz revolt began in the capital Huerta led the government troops and was named as post commander of Mexico City.

Huerta's Attitude

Victoriano Huerta has always appeared to the American onlookers in the Mexican situation as a rather unusual type. Huerta, throughout the recent uprisings, has always been considered a shining example of loyalty to the administration. He was one of the men who stuck to Diaz to the end, not so much because he was devoted to the President, but because he was an officer of the government; and as long as Porfirio Diaz was the government, just so long Victoriano Huerta fought for Diaz.

The moment that Diaz resigned and de la Barra became provisional President of Mexico, Huerta began to fight for de la Barra. When Madero was elected President Huerta became a fighter for Madero, although he had been one of the stubbornest fighters against him so long as Madero was a rebel. Huerta has always been considered orthodox, and because of his very considerable ability as a general he became Madero's right-hand man in military matters.

The battle was renewed in earnest at 10 yesterday morning. The guns of the rebels were brought to play on the national palace, which was also threatened by a sortie. Soon after noon firing had practically ceased.

After noon no one, even though possessed of a pass, was permitted to enter the national palace. This was by specific order of General Huerta, commander-in-chief of the federals.

A group of senators who believed they would be able to solve the problem, asked General Huerta for permission to hold a meeting of the Senate without interruption, and were told by the commander-in-chief that he would give them his answer later.

Some federal soldiers who tried to join Diaz were caught, disarmed and marched back to the National palace.

Madero completed a cycle from prison to presidency and back.

When Francisco I. Madero was arrested he completed a cycle from prison to presidency and back to prison.

As President he failed to carry out the reforms to which he had pledged himself. Madero first appeared as a candidate

against Diaz March 3, 1910. He conducted an active campaign. On June 3, while speaking from the balcony of his home in Mexico City, he was arrested by federal troops on a charge of sedition. The troops broke into the house, threw aside members of the family who sought to stop them or warn Madero, and took him to jail. Late at night he was taken from the jail, placed aboard a special train bound for San Luis Potosi, and lodged in prison.

On Oct. 2 Madero escaped, fled to Texas and returned to Mexico Nov. 19 as a revolutionary leader. The revolution progressed rapidly and May 8, 1911, Juarez was taken. Diaz resigned and Madero was elected President Oct. 2.

During 1912 the new President put down the Orozco revolt. The first uprising headed by Felix Diaz at Veracruz was then crushed, but this was the beginning of the end.

As a result of the second revolt led by Diaz, Madero is now a prisoner, guarded by the troops he relied upon to keep him in office.

TELEGRAPHERS IN WAGE CONFERENCE

Members of the system board of adjustment and arbitration for the telegraphers, towermen and agents of all the New England railroad lines except the Bangor & Aroostook, conferred at the Quincy house yesterday with Vice-President Pierson of the order of railroad telegraphers, who came from St. Louis on the pending wage schedule and working rules. Practically a joint committee was formed by the representatives of five roads and the towermen of the Boston South terminal station.

There were representatives present from the New York Central lines east of Buffalo, representing 2200 men; the New York, Ontario & Western and the Delaware & Hudson. Further conferences will be held here Thursday and Friday.

A representative of the 60 telegraphers and towermen on the "L" road was present at the conference and for the first time it became public that these men have formed a union and have asked the road this week for better wages and hours.

TUFTS CHAPTER GIVES TABLEAUX

Tableaux from early days of the republic were depicted yesterday afternoon in Unitarian hall, Somerville, by Anne Adams Tufts chapter, D. A. R. Members who served were garbed in colonial dress, and genuine Indian pudding was a feature of the menu.

In the first tableaux representing a reception at Mt. Vernon, Mrs. Charles H. Dearborn portrayed Martha Washington and Mrs. Ruth Young, George Washington. Mrs. Florence Wakefield, as a pupil, danced the minuet.

Mrs. Harry Whitney portrayed Betsy Ross making the flag, and in the next tableau Mrs. Young portrayed George Washington exhibiting the flag. A tableau of the Goddess of Liberty was given by Mrs. Etta Smith.

MR. MELLE'S RULE FINDS DEFENSE

Charles S. Mellen's management of the New Haven system was strongly supported by Edwin Farnham Greene, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in an address before the New England Dry Goods Association at the Hotel Brunswick Tuesday night. Other speakers were John A. Ruggles of New Bedford and Edward B. Clapp, secretary of the Merchants Association of Worcester.

WOMEN LEARN DETAILS OF WORK

CHICAGO.—A school for workingmen's wives, with a model household as a laboratory, was today started in the stock yards district here. The money has been donated by packers and others and the experiment is being conducted by social workers.

CHIHUAHUA HELD IN MARTIAL LAW REFUGEES SAY

EL PASO, Tex.—American refugees from Chihuahua today say that Governor Abraham Gonzales has made himself dictator, and erected a fort on a hill commanding the city and the surrounding country. It is said that martial law prevails.

Newspapers are not permitted by the Governor to print news of the Mexico City situation; people are forbidden to speak. The Mexican Central railroad was repaired yesterday and a train to El Paso was permitted to leave. That was the last train out and none was permitted to leave for Chihuahua today.

Anti-American feeling in Chihuahua is said to be growing. There are still several hundred Americans there. Gen. Vnez Salazar and the rebel chiefs north are in conference today. It is believed they will accept General Huerta as temporary president only.

MASSACHUSETTS TO HELP HONOR DANIEL WEBSTER

Massachusetts members of the Daniel Webster Birthplace Association have organized with a Boston committee to aid in the work of the association and especially to prepare for a memorial celebration at the native place in Franklin, N. H., and on Salisbury heights during the summer of 1913. The Boston committee comprises Gen. Charles K. Darling, Chief Justice John A. Aiken, Samuel L. Powers, Melvin O. Adams, James O. Lyford, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Ralph S. Bartlett, Louis A. Coolidge and Lewis A. Armstrong, secretary.

Representative Samuel W. McCall has been invited to make the principal address and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia to make a memorial address.

The Webster Association was organized at Franklin, N. H., Oct. 26, 1910, to preserve the first home of Mr. Webster.

THETA XI TO CONVENE

NEW YORK.—Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, U. S. N., retired and Prof. William T. Mott, formerly of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be the principal speakers at the forty-ninth annual convention of the Theta Xi fraternity in the large reception room of the Copley-Plaza hotel Saturday afternoon and evening.

H. M. BARRY MADE SECRETARY PROVIDENCE, R. O.—United States Senator-elect Le Baron B. Colt Tuesday named Henry M. Barry, a native of Saxtons River, Vt., secretary to Mayor Henry Fletcher of this city during his four years in office, and a former newspaper man, as his secretary.

PASEO DE LA REFORMA IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

It is not expected that the United States will be in haste to withdraw its ships from Mexican waters. The problems of reconstruction which Mexico must now face will require no little time to inaugurate, and the presence of United States warships will serve as a reminder that Americans must be protected.

The cruisers Colorado and South Dakota are at Manzanillo and Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, while four other vessels are in the Gulf of Mexico off the Atlantic coast. These are the battleship Virginia

at Tampico and the battleships Vermont, Georgia and Nebraska at Veracruz.

The 2000 marines under orders to sail for Guantanamo, Cuba tonight, probably will proceed to their camp there. In the event that their services are not needed in Mexico, they can participate to advantage in the maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet.

Repair work on the battleship Delaware at the New York navy yard will be rushed, and as soon as completed that vessel will follow the Connecticut for Guantanamo to join the Atlantic fleet, which will be held at the Cuban naval station.

The navy department has announced the actual number of marines now being assembled for embarkation at Philadelphia and Newport News for Guantanamo as follows:

Philadelphia, 477; Norfolk, 380; New York, 317; Annapolis, 232; Washington, 184; Portsmouth, 143; Boston, 192; Charleston, 95; Port Royal, 43; Winthrop, Md., 21, and Indian Head, Md., 8. In addition there will be 72 officers.

Secretary Knox told President Taft and the cabinet yesterday that notwithstanding all the fighting for the last eight days, there had been no infraction of the rules of civilized warfare, or of the principles of international law that would warrant any interference by the United States.

Apparently the policy adopted by the United States in dealing with the Mexican situation has met with the unqualified approval of the European powers. During the last week Secretary Knox has talked with several of the ambassadors, and in no instance has there been disposition to criticize the administration for not intervening.

Surprise was expressed at the Mexican embassy here when Senor de la Cueva, charge d'affaires, and the members of the staff were informed of Madero's overthrow. Having received little official information from Mexico City, the embassy had not been able, it was said, to forecast the result of the revolution. The staff, however, appeared to be satisfied that a settlement had been reached.

Since the first of the year, when Senor Calero left here, Mexico has been without an ambassador in Washington, and affairs of the embassy have been handled by Senor de la Cueva.

Details of the killing by Mexicans on the Texas border of John S. H. Howard, an American customs inspector, and an unnamed prisoner, and the wounding of two other officials have been reported to Secretary MacVeagh by Customs Collector Harvin of Eagle Pass, Texas.

While this government will take no part in the choice of a successor to President Madero, such a successor will have to show his ability to maintain stable government before political recognition will be accorded him by the United States.

The formality of political recognition in all likelihood will fall to the administration of President-elect Wilson.

In the event that Ambassador Wilson's term as representative of the United States in Mexico's capital should close with the administration which sent him there, it would first be necessary for the President of the United States to appoint his successor.

This diplomat, when properly accredited to the Mexican government, would be in a position to further the negotiations incidental to the recognition of the new Mexican regime, when the government has shown its ability to enforce the law.

Forces Still Prepared

This government is still firm in its policy of non-intervention and unwavering in its preparation to strike an aggressive blow for the defense of American citizens should occasion yet demand it.

Every branch of the defensive arm of the service is organized to its highest efficiency. The word of command is all that is necessary to send troops across the border from the Texas frontier, or to land bluejackets and marines from the six warships at anchor on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the disturbed republic.

It is not expected that the United States will be in haste to withdraw its ships from Mexican waters. The problems of reconstruction which Mexico must now face will require no little time to inaugurate, and the presence of United States warships will serve as a reminder that Americans must be protected.

The cruisers Colorado and South Dakota are at Manzanillo and Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, while four other vessels are in the Gulf of Mexico off the Atlantic coast. These are the battleship Virginia

at Tampico and the battleships Vermont, Georgia and Nebraska at Veracruz.

The 2000 marines under orders to sail for Guantanamo, Cuba tonight, probably will proceed to their camp there. In the event that their services are not needed in Mexico, they can participate to advantage in the maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet.

Repair work on the battleship Delaware at the New York navy yard will be rushed, and as soon as completed that vessel will follow the Connecticut for Guantanamo to join the Atlantic fleet, which will be held at the Cuban naval station.

The navy department has announced the actual number of marines now being assembled for embarkation at Philadelphia and Newport News for Guantanamo as follows:

Philadelphia, 477; Norfolk, 380; New York, 317; Annapolis, 232; Washington, 184; Portsmouth, 143; Boston, 192; Charleston, 95; Port Royal, 43; Winthrop, Md., 21, and Indian Head, Md., 8. In addition there will be 72 officers.

Secretary Knox told President Taft and the cabinet yesterday that notwithstanding all the fighting for the last eight days, there had been no infraction of the rules of civilized warfare, or of the principles of international law that would warrant any interference by the United States.

Apparently the policy adopted by the United States in dealing with the Mexican situation has met with the unqualified approval of the European powers. During the last week Secretary Knox has talked with several of the ambassadors, and in no instance has there been disposition to criticize the administration for not intervening.

Surprise was expressed at the Mexican embassy here when Senor de la Cueva, charge d'affaires, and the members of the staff were informed of Madero's overthrow. Having received little official information from Mexico City, the embassy had not been able, it was said, to forecast the result of the revolution. The staff, however, appeared to be satisfied that a settlement had been reached.

Since the first of the year, when Senor Calero left here, Mexico has been without an ambassador in Washington, and affairs of the embassy have been handled by Senor de la Cueva.

Details of the killing by Mexicans on the Texas border of John S. H. Howard, an American customs inspector, and an unnamed prisoner, and the wounding of two other officials have been reported to Secretary MacVeagh by Customs Collector Harvin of Eagle Pass, Texas.

While this government will take no part in the choice of a successor to President Madero, such a successor will have to show his ability to maintain stable government before political recognition will be accorded him by the United States.

The formality of political recognition in all likelihood will fall to the administration of President-elect Wilson.

In the event that Ambassador Wilson's term as representative of the United States in Mexico's capital should close with the administration which sent him there, it would first be necessary for the President of the United States to appoint his successor.

This diplomat, when properly accredited to the Mexican government, would be in a position to further the negotiations incidental to the recognition of the new Mexican regime, when the government has shown its ability to enforce the law.

Forces Still Prepared

This government is still firm in its policy of non-intervention and unwavering in its preparation to strike an aggressive blow for the defense of American citizens should occasion yet demand it.

Every branch of the defensive arm of the service is organized to its highest efficiency. The word of command is all that is necessary to send troops across the border from the Texas frontier, or to land bluejackets and marines from the six warships at anchor on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the disturbed republic.

It is not expected that the United States will be in haste to withdraw its ships from Mexican waters. The problems of reconstruction which Mexico must now face will require no little time to inaugurate, and the presence of United States warships will serve as a reminder that Americans must be protected.

The cruisers Colorado and South Dakota are at Manzanillo and Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, while four other vessels are in the Gulf of Mexico off the Atlantic coast. These are the battleship Virginia

at Tampico and the battleships Vermont, Georgia and Nebraska at Veracruz.

The 2000 marines under orders to sail for Guantanamo, Cuba tonight, probably will proceed to their camp there. In the event that their services are not needed in Mexico, they can participate to advantage in the maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet.

Repair work on the battleship Delaware at the New York navy yard will be rushed, and as soon as completed that vessel will follow the Connecticut for Guantanamo to join the Atlantic fleet, which will be held at the Cuban naval station.

The navy department has announced the actual number of marines now being assembled for embarkation at Philadelphia and Newport News for Guantanamo as follows:

Philadelphia, 477; Norfolk, 380; New York, 317; Annapolis, 232; Washington, 184; Portsmouth, 143; Boston, 192; Charleston, 95; Port Royal, 43; Winthrop, Md., 21, and Indian Head, Md., 8. In addition there will be 72 officers.

Secretary Knox told President Taft and the cabinet yesterday that notwithstanding all the fighting for the last eight days, there had been no infraction of the rules of civilized warfare, or of the principles of international law that would warrant any interference by the United States.

Apparently the policy adopted by the United States in dealing with the Mexican situation has met with the unqualified approval of the European powers. During the last week Secretary Knox has talked with several of the ambassadors, and in no instance has there been disposition to criticize the administration for not intervening.

Surprise was expressed at the Mexican embassy here when Senor de la Cueva, charge d'affaires, and the members of the staff were informed of Madero's overthrow. Having received little official information from Mexico City, the embassy had not been able, it was said, to forecast the result of the revolution. The staff, however, appeared to be satisfied that a settlement had been reached.

Since the first of the year, when Senor Calero left here, Mexico has been without an ambassador in Washington, and affairs of the embassy have been handled by Senor de la Cueva.

Details of the killing by Mexicans on the Texas border of John S. H. Howard, an American customs inspector, and an unnamed prisoner, and the wounding of two other officials have been reported to Secretary MacVeagh by Customs Collector Harvin of Eagle Pass, Texas.

While this government will take no part in the choice of a successor to President Madero, such a successor will have to show his ability to maintain stable government before political recognition will be accorded him by the United States.

The formality of political recognition in all likelihood will fall to the administration of President-elect Wilson.

In the event that Ambassador Wilson's term as representative of the United States in Mexico's capital should close with the administration which sent him there, it would first be necessary for the President of the United States to appoint his successor.

This diplomat, when properly accredited to the Mexican government, would be in a position to further the negotiations incidental to the recognition of the new Mexican regime, when the government has shown its ability to enforce the law.

Forces Still Prepared

This government is still firm in its policy of non-intervention and unwavering in its preparation to strike an aggressive blow for the defense of American citizens should occasion yet demand it.

Every branch of the defensive arm of the service is organized to its highest efficiency. The word of command is all that is necessary to send troops across the border from the Texas frontier, or to land bluejackets and marines from the six warships at anchor on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the disturbed republic.

It is not expected that the United States will be in haste to withdraw its ships from Mexican waters. The problems of reconstruction which Mexico must now face will require no little time to inaugurate, and the presence of United States warships will serve as a reminder that Americans must be protected.

The cruisers Colorado and South Dakota are at Manzanillo and Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, while four other vessels are in the Gulf of Mexico off the Atlantic coast. These are the battleship Virginia

at Tampico and the battleships Vermont, Georgia and Nebraska at Veracruz.

The 2000 marines under orders to sail for Guantanamo, Cuba tonight, probably will proceed to their camp there. In the event that their services are not needed in Mexico, they can participate to advantage in the maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet.

Repair work on the battleship Delaware at the New York navy yard will be rushed, and as soon as completed that vessel will follow the Connecticut for Guantanamo to join the Atlantic fleet, which will be held at the Cuban naval station.

The navy department has announced the actual number of marines now being assembled for embarkation at Philadelphia and Newport News for Guantanamo as follows:

Philadelphia, 477; Norfolk, 380; New York, 317; Annapolis, 232; Washington, 184; Portsmouth, 143; Boston, 192; Charleston, 95; Port Royal, 43; Winthrop, Md., 21, and Indian Head, Md., 8. In addition there will be 72 officers.

Secretary Knox told President Taft and the cabinet yesterday that notwithstanding all the fighting for the last eight days, there had been no infraction of the rules of civilized warfare, or of the principles of international law that would warrant any interference by the United States.

Apparently the policy adopted by the United States in dealing with the Mexican situation has met with the unqualified approval of the European powers. During the last week Secretary Knox has talked with several of the ambassadors, and in no instance has there been disposition to criticize the administration for not intervening.

Surprise was expressed at the Mexican embassy here when Senor de la Cueva, charge d'affaires, and the members of the staff were informed of Madero's overthrow. Having received little official information from Mexico City, the embassy had not been able, it was said, to forecast the result of the revolution. The staff, however, appeared to be satisfied that a settlement had been reached.

Since the first of the year, when Senor Calero left here, Mexico has been without an ambassador in Washington, and affairs of the embassy have been handled by Senor de la Cueva.

Details of the killing by Mexicans on the Texas border of John S. H. Howard, an American customs inspector, and an unnamed prisoner, and the wounding of two other officials have been reported to Secretary MacVeagh by Customs Collector Harvin of Eagle Pass, Texas.

While this government will take no part in the choice of a successor to President Madero, such a successor will have to show his ability to maintain stable government before political recognition will be accorded him by the United States.

The formality of political recognition in all likelihood will fall to the administration of President-elect Wilson.

In the event that Ambassador Wilson's term as representative of the United States in Mexico's capital should close with the administration which sent him there, it would first be necessary for the President of the United States to appoint his successor.

This diplomat, when properly accredited to the Mexican government, would be in a position to further the negotiations incidental to the recognition of the new Mexican regime, when the government has shown its ability to enforce the law.

Forces Still Prepared

This government is still firm in its policy of non-intervention and unwavering in its preparation to strike an aggressive blow for the defense of American citizens should occasion yet demand it.

Every branch of the defensive arm of the service is organized to its highest efficiency. The word of command is all that is necessary to send troops across the border from the Texas frontier, or to land bluejackets and marines from the six warships at anchor on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the disturbed republic.

It is not expected that the United States will be in haste to withdraw its ships from Mexican waters. The problems of reconstruction which Mexico must now face will require no little time to inaugurate, and the presence of

PRESENT CONGRESS HOLDS THE RECORD FOR INVESTIGATIONS

In Three Sessions of National Legislature Every Department of Government Has Been Subject of Inquiry

RESULTS TO COME

Great Masses of Testimony Taken and Indications Point to Continuance of Policy by Democrats

WASHINGTON—With the 4th of March will come to a close a Congress that has been marked by more investigations than has any other Congress in the history of the country. In its three sessions every department of the government and many phases of the commercial and financial activity of the nation have been under the investigation of one congressional committee or another and enough testimony has been taken and printed to fill the shelves of a large library.

As there is every indication that this investigative policy will be pursued by the Democratic party in the next Congress the value of these inquiries has been the subject of no little discussion. There is no disagreement, however, as to the value of the accumulated evidence which will serve to inform the public upon vital questions affecting its welfare and form the basis for future important legislation.

Inquiries in Two Groups

The inquiries of the last Congress have fallen into two groups. The majority have been directed towards the uncovering of minor irregularities in the government departments. Changes in the pure food bureau, and the customs and reclamation services have been either effected or are in progress as a result of these inquiries.

Immediate results from the more important investigations have been lacking largely because of the vastness of the problems tackled. A number of these, such as the steel, sugar and shipping investigations have involved consideration of what is held to be one of the most important problems before the country today, that of dealing with trusts and monopolistic combinations, while the scope of the "money trust" investigation is including the entire banking and currency systems of the United States.

Steel Investigation

The investigation of the United States Steel Corporation resulted in a lengthy report in which the members of the House committee divided upon party lines. The Democratic members denounced the methods of the corporation, its absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and the connection of Mr. Roosevelt. The value of the corporation's property was estimated to be about one third of the capitalization. The more restrained report of the Republicans estimated the amount of "water" in the securities of the corporation at about one half.

A number of important recommendations resulted from this inquiry. Those of the majority were: that in suits alleging restraint of trade the burden of proof should lie with the defendant corporation instead of the government; that interlocking directorates and the ownership of railroads by industrial corporations should be prohibited; and that any corporation dealing in articles handled by interstate commerce which controlled 30 per cent of the output of the country should be deemed a monopoly.

Federal incorporation of corporations capitalized at more than \$50,000,000 and governmental control of such corporations by an interstate industrial commission with power to fix prices were advocated by the minority.

Free Sugar Advocated

Free sugar, which would abolish some \$53,000,000 in annual import duties on this product, was decided upon by the House Democrats soon after the close of the investigation of the American Sugar Refining Company. The ways and means committee of the House claimed to have established as a fact that the import duty of 1½ cents a pound was paid by the consumer. The minority of the House protested, however, that an agreement had been made between the Democratic party and the sugar trust, to the advantage of both.

The sugar investigating committee refused in its report to subscribe to the doctrine that the government will be forced to admit that competition must give way to monopolistic conditions and proceed to legitimize and regulate the trusts.

It declared for the retention of competition and individuality among industrial organizations, and stated that this could be done by rigid enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law, with some modifications.

Banking Evidence Secured

An enormous mass of statistics relating to banking and monetary conditions is being accumulated by the so-called money trust investigating committee, which is attempting to show that there is an organized control of the money market by large aggregations of accumulated capital. The committee has investigated the clearing house system and

EDUCATIONAL CENTER IN DOVER, N. H., AROUND NEW SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

Combined Campus of High School and Public Library Buildings Fitting Place for Erection of Shaft

GROUNDS IMPROVED

DOVER, N. H.—Recent erection of a beautiful granite and bronze soldiers' monument, the gift to the city of Dover, N. H., of Col. Daniel Hall, upon the grounds of the public library and the high school renews the interest of citizens and visitors in what is fittingly termed the city's educational center, which itself has an interesting history.

More than a decade has passed since the tract of land upon which these institutions stand was acquired by purchase by the Franklin Academy trustees and donated to the city with the aim in view of perpetuating the charter obligations of the old academy, which had ceased to exist after four-score years of active and valuable educational work. This purchase was made in 1901 and the opportune time for presenting it to the



SOLDIERS MONUMENT, DOVER, N. H.
Granite and bronze shaft stands in front of and midway between library and high school

city to be set apart for educational uses came in the following spring after Andrew Carnegie had announced his gift to the city of \$30,000 for a public library building.

The land, a three-acre tract, was originally the William Hale estate, one of the city's beauty spots. The erection of a new high school building was then being considered. The acceptance of the academy trustee's gift by the city, April 30, 1902, solved the problem of location for the two institutions with the happy result that, through the proximity of their sites, the most favorable opportunity

for the New York stock exchange, and has had before it some of the most prominent and influential men in the financial circles of the country, including J. Pierpont Morgan.

So far it is said that little evidence revealing a control of the monetary system by a group of financiers has been obtained. Already between \$20,000 and \$25,000 has been spent by the committee, and an additional sum of \$35,000 has just been authorized by the House.

Second purpose of this inquiry was the accumulation of information to aid in the framing of legislation along the lines of the report of the national monetary commission. To this end the inquiry was directed not only to national banks, but also to state banks, private banks, savings banks and to loan and trust companies. A bill giving Congress the authority to press such an inquiry failed to pass the Senate, however, and further attempts to obtain detailed information from the banks has been abandoned.

Meanwhile a sub-committee is busily engaged taking evidence looking to a reform of the banking and currency system of the country and constructive legislation to this effect is expected in the next session of Congress.

Shipping Trust Sought

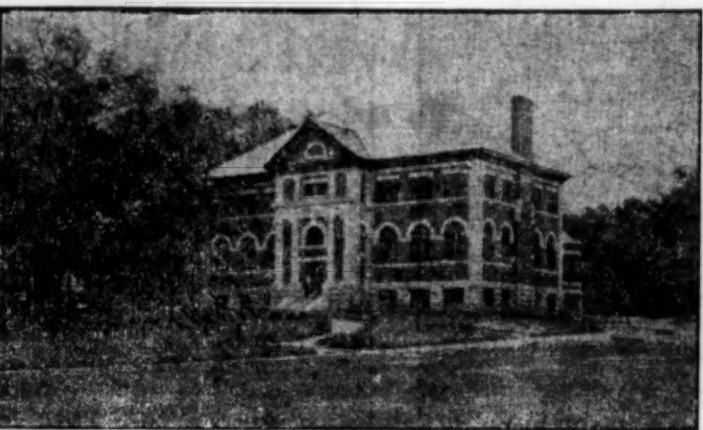
Another pending investigation which promises to be of value in the collection of evidence, if nothing more, is that directed towards the uncovering of the alleged shipping trust. The plans of the House committee on the merchant marine, which is conducting the inquiry, are extensive.

Domestic and foreign ship lines, the connections between such lines and the railroads, the subsidy of foreign vessels engaged in our foreign commerce, and all rates, agreements, combinations and working agreements between the shipping and railroad lines will come under its probe. So far a number of foreign lines have been investigated and already evidence has been obtained which indicates that the participation of the various lines in pooling agreements is not an unusual practice.

One of the inquiries the progress of which was attended with much publicity was the Clapp campaign investigation of alleged contributions of the Standard Oil Company to the Roosevelt campaign fund. This investigation was extended to cover charges relative to other campaign contributions, and it is said that the revelations made will have a direct effect upon public sentiment in regard to the primary and direct election movement.

An attack upon Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania charging the sen-

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF DOVER, N. H.



Structure stands at left of high school building

nity exists for the cooperation of a large and well-chosen library with the work of the school.

Additional land being required to complete the high school site, the city purchased all the land lying between the Hale property and St. Thomas street, some two and one-half acres, including several houses, which were removed, thus making a combined campus of park dimensions in the heart of the city. The work of embellishing these grounds is still going on, young trees being set each year. The unfinished work of grading at the rear of the buildings is to be completed this year. When all is done, Dover's library and high school will have surroundings unexcelled in beauty by any similar institutions in New England.

Among the names proposed for this public open space are William Hale park, Franklin park and Academy place, the last two being regarded appropriate for keeping alive the memory of the old academy. None yet has been adopted.

The library stands on the site of the Hale residence. That property was owned by William Hale more than half a century. The house was of colonial design. Mr. Hale loved trees and had his grounds profusely adorned with them. He claimed to have there every kind of tree native to New England. The approach to the house was a winding avenue bordered with evergreens.

The Franklin Academy's gift of the property to the city was made by permission of the court and on condition that the city erect on the grounds a public library and a high school. In this way the purpose of the academy's founders will be carried on always.

Before the buildings were erected the city council authorized Mayor A. G. Whittemore to employ the Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, to make a plan for the location of the buildings and the arrangement of the grounds. The preservation of certain trees of the Hale estate was provided for.

The library was built in 1903-4, and has been occupied since 1905. Its dimensions are 90x60 feet, with a 45-foot ex-

tension at the rear for the book stack, which at present contains 45,000 volumes. The building, two stories and a well finished basement, is devoted entirely to library uses. The heating plant is in the high school building. The exterior is of red brick with granite trimmings. The high school is 121x70 feet, three stories and a basement. The cornerstone was laid on Aug. 31, 1904, and the structure was completed in September, 1905. It stands 125 yards back from Locust street. It has accommodations for 400 pupils. The school now numbers 336 pupils. The cost of the structure, including equipment, was \$83,473. The equipment is up-to-date in every particular.

Colonel Hall announced the gift of a soldiers' monument to the city on Christmas day, 1911. The monument, costing approximately \$10,000, was erected last year and was dedicated with impressive ceremony on Oct. 19. Corp. James Tanner of Washington, D. C., a personal friend of the donor, delivered the dedicatory address. Colonel Hall's grandson, Daniel Hall, 3 years, pulled the cord that unveiled the memorial.

The monument is 42½ feet tall and of Barre granite. The shaft is surmounted by a bronze figure representing a color-bearer, and is flanked on either side by bronze figures, a soldier and a sailor. The figures are of heroic size. The front of the die bears a bronze tablet containing the inscription: "In commemoration of the men of Dover, who served their country, on land and sea, in the war for the Union—1861-1865." On the reverse side is inscribed on a bronze tablet: "Presented to the city of Dover by their comrade, Daniel Hall, 1912.—Dulce est pro patria mori."

The structures of this modern educational plant and this beautiful soldiers' memorial face city hall, a large and handsome structure erected 22 years ago at a cost of about \$240,000, Locust street lying between. On the further side of Locust street also stands St. Thomas' Episcopal church, and adjoining it the historic Lafayette building, now the Episcopal parish house, where the Marquis Lafayette was entertained in 1825.

members of the committee have since declared that the department is really eager to retain the scattered posts in order to secure the backing of local congressmen in securing post appropriations. Nothing has yet resulted from this inquiry.

Army inquiries without result looked into the handling of certain pay funds and the alleged misappropriation; alleged unfairness of the department in letting its shoe contracts; and the methods of keeping records of these contracts in the department.

More important was the overhauling of the customs service by the committee on expenditures in the treasury department. This resulted in the department drafting a plan completely reorganizing the service. It would have substituted deputy collectors in the place of high salaried collectors at most of the ports of entry and have netted the government a saving of about \$1,000,000 a year. Owing to pressure from congressmen representing the port districts, however, this scheme will not be carried out by the present administration.

China Funds Collected

Collection of the Boxer indemnity funds from China by the International Banking Company of New York was taken up by the same committee and it was shown that a large sum was due the government that had been held back by the collectors. A pending investigation is attempting to show that about \$1,200,000 is due the government by oleomargarine manufacturers, because they have been paying ¼ of a cent a pound on products that should have been paid for on a 10 cent a pound rate. This investigation revolves about whether the product in question was colored or uncolored according to the wording of the law.

Food Bureau Investigated

Probably the best known of these was the investigation which led to the reorganization of the pure food bureau. This was conducted by the House committee on agriculture. It was shown that by the act creating the bureau of chemistry to carry out the pure food law, the chief power was invested in its head, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. It also was shown that a subordinate board had been established with powers to annul any decision or order of the head of the bureau.

Reorganization followed the report of the committee, investing all power in the head of the bureau, confining the solicitor of the bureau to his legal duties of prosecution, and making the board of review merely advisory. By the time this was accomplished, however, all three of the officials involved had either resigned or been dismissed.

A second inquiry conducted by this committee was the "Florida Everglades" investigation. This resulted in showing irregularities among officials of the reclamation service and that the public were being misled as to connection of the government with the lands.

Army Affairs Called Up

The army came under the search-light of the House in several minor investigations the chief of these being directed towards proving that the practise of maintaining scattered army posts all over the country was unnecessary and extravagant. Army officials expressed their willingness to cooperate in any plan of concentration of the posts, but

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

EXCEPTIONS

"I am of the opinion that no man should be allowed to vote who cannot read and write his own name, at least." "Well, we ought not to ask that much of the Russian immigrants if their names are as formidable to them as they appear to be to us."

The six hundred college girls who attended the South Carolina corn show no doubt were intended to represent the sweet corn feature of the exhibition, and to make the single young farmers present wish they might turn the occasion into a "pop"-corn event.

Notwithstanding the handicap of several thousands of miles of intervening sea water, San Francisco is planning her great fair with a thoroughness calculated to make it appear that at least one end of the Panama canal begins snugly inside of her "Golden Gate."

DOUBTFUL

Although it doth occur to me, I should not like to say 'tis so. The majority of the jokes I see Attained their majority long ago.

Boston is justly proud of the Arnold Arboretum, the great landscape annex of Harvard University, in which are to be found trees of a sufficiently hardy nature from every corner of the earth. And now it is to have something like a companion attraction in the fine new building of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in which no doubt will be gathered the greatest collection of "family trees" to be found in this country.

Residents along the New England shore are striving to have a law passed to do away with the quiet-disturbing "pop pop, pop" of the motor boats. If the end can be attained, there is no doubt about this type of water craft becoming less un-"pop, pop, pop"-ular with all who must remain ashore and listen to it.

INFORMATION WANTED

I'd like to know just why it was That many a man of fame, Like "Henry V." of England, Didn't write out his full name.

It is to be hoped that the next time Turkey and the Balkan states stop awhile to bury the hatchet they won't leave the handle sticking so conveniently far out of the ground.

Notwithstanding the fact that the sixteenth amendment to the constitution seems likely to be adopted and to be followed by the making of a law taxing all incomes in excess of \$5000, it is probable that men will still be eager as ever to have their salaries raised to a point as high above that figure as it is possible to get them.

NEW C. P. R. ISSUE FULLY SUBSCRIBED

MONTREAL, Que.—The Canadian Pacific railway gave out this statement:

"The amount of \$21,400,000 has been received as the first instalment to the new issue of Canadian Pacific railway capital stock."

"As the full amount of the first instalment is \$21,000,000, this would indicate that the subscription to the new stock is complete, and that a considerable number of shares have been paid for in full."

"It insures the success of probably the largest and soundest financial transaction ever undertaken by a railway company."

HOUSE FAVORS A STATE FLAG

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—A measure providing for an official state flag was engrossed in the House recently.

The bill provides the flag shall have one red, one white and one blue horizontal stripe of equal width, the red at the top and the blue at the bottom. In the center there shall be a band of blue in the form of a circle inclosing the coat of arms in the colors now established on a white ground.

In the blue band, set at equal distances from each other, are to be 24 five-pointed stars.

HISTORICAL PAPERS READ

At the one hundred and thirty-first meeting of the Old Suffolk chapter, S. A. R., at the new building of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in Ashburton place, last evening, Charles G. Chick, president of the Hyde Park Historical Society, and Walter K. Watkins, secretary of Malden chapter, S. A. R., read papers on the history of Boston from 1760 to 1770.

Insurance companies in the District of Columbia, the Taylor system of shop management, the letting of supply contracts by the postoffice department, the so-called beef trust, the rentals paid by the government for buildings in Washington and the granting of the Comptroller pay rights in Alaska by President Taft, which involved the famous "Dick to Mick" letter. In addition to these a number of investigations were authorized but never undertaken. The complete list is a long one and supports the claims of the right of the Sixty-second Congress to the name, "the investigation Congress."

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street

New York

23rd Street

On Sale Thursday, February the 20th.

UNUSUAL VALUES

Sheffield Tableware

Quadruple-plated on copper or nickel.

Vegetable Dishes,—grape or thread border design. Detachable handles. 8.00
Gravy Boats with Trays.....5.50
Sandwich Trays.....4.25
Bread Trays.....3.95
Trivets.....3.75
12, 13 or 15 inch Vases.....3.50, 4.75, 6.00

Engraved Free of Charge, one Old English letter or script monogram of three letters.

Women's Underwear and Pajamas

Fine Ribbed Lisle Union Suits,—plain or lace trimmed; knee length. value 1.25, 95c

Swiss Ribbed Lisle Union Suits,—plain or lace trimmed; knee length. value 1.00, 75c

Swiss Ribbed Silk and Lisle Thread Vests..... value 1.00, 75c

Fine Ribbed Lisle Vests,—sleeveless, silk trimmed. value 50c each, 35c each, 3 for 1.00

Pajamas at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Madras and Printed Mull Pajamas.....1.95 formerly 2.95 to 4.50

Pajamas of Silk Mull,—a variety of designs. formerly 6.50 and 7.50, 4.50

Pajamas of light weight Stripe Flannel, neatly trimmed. formerly 5.75, 3.75

"McCreery Silks"

Famous over half a Century

15,000 yards of Dress Satins in White, Cream or Black. 35 inches wide. 78c a yard value 1.25

5,000 yards, Lyons Imported Silk Marquisette, double width. White or Black. 55c a yard value 1.25

Wash Dress Fabrics

For Spring, 1913.

White French Crepe. 47 inches wide..... value 1.00, 55c a yd.

White French Linen Suiting. 46 inches wide. value 65c, 45c a yd.

White India Dimity.... value 25c, 16c a yd.

White Irish Ramie Linen. 36 in. wide value 45c, 29c a yd. 45 in. wide value 65c, 39c a yd.

Dresses and Aprons

Large assortment of Nurses' Uniforms and Maids' House Dresses in Chambray, Gingham, Seersucker, White Linene, Linen, also-Black Lawn, Percale, Soisette and Mohair.

Special Prices.

Maids' House Dresses in Gingham and Percale. Sizes 34 to 42. 95c, 1.25 and 1.65 value 1.25 to 1.95

Extensive variety of Fine Lawn Aprons, plain or effectively trimmed with embroideries. With or without bib. 25c, 50c and 75c value 35c to 95c

34th Street

New York

23rd Street

CARNEGIE TO GIVE LIBRARY

GLENDAL, Cal.—James Bertram, secretary of the Carnegie library fund, notified the city trustees that, with the usual conditions governing this fund, \$12,500 would be given to build a library in Glendale. Three lots at Fifth and Louise streets were bought two years ago for library purposes.

TOWN IS FOR INCORPORATION

MONTEBELLO, Cal.—The proposed incorporation of Montebello as a city of the sixth class was discussed at a mass meeting held here recently in the high school auditorium. The assemblage heard the arguments for and against before taking a vote. The result of the vote was decidedly in favor of the move.

SPRINGFIELD'S NEW AUDITORIUM OPENED WITH SYMPHONY CONCERT

Completion of First Unit in
\$1,500,000 Civic Group
for Massachusetts City Is
Signalized by the Event

FOR AN ORGAN FUND

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An audience by far the largest and most representative that ever gathered in this city participated last night in the opening of Springfield's new municipal auditorium, the first completed unit of the city's \$1,500,000 civic group, planned to be the finest in New England and doubtless the most splendid in any city of 100,000 inhabitants in this country. The event, a brilliant concert by the Philadelphia Symphony orchestra of 90 pieces under the direction of Leopold Stokowski and with Mme. Marcella Sembrich and Pasquale Amato as soloists, was given not to dedicate the auditorium but for the purpose of raising a fund of \$40,000 to complete the equipment of the building with an organ that shall be in harmony with the quality of the structure.

The civic pride which has undertaken and carried through the project to give to Springfield eminence as the possessor of such municipal buildings has well sustained the efforts of the committee of 100 citizens appointed late last year to have charge of this event, and so substantial has been this support that on the first day of the auction sale of seats more than \$10,000 was bid in premiums. Subsequent sales of tickets and individual subscriptions, including the pledge of \$10,000 by members of the committee of 100, predicate the complete realization of the organ fund.

Reception Salon Used

While primarily a musical event, emphasis was placed upon the social side of this opening concert, and to that end a reception, in itself an affair of note, preceded the concert. For this the main auditorium, with its seating capacity of 4200, was not used; but instead the so-called mahogany room, or reception salon, itself large enough for an immense gathering and constituting the most elegant feature of the building.

Facing Court square, the city's civic center, the municipal group includes the auditorium, just completed, an administration or office building that will house the city's now scattered municipal departments, and a campanile or clock tower centrally placed between the two larger units, rising 300 feet to tip of beacon and dominating the entire business portion of the city. The tower is the striking feature of the group.

This entire group, of Indiana limestone, massive and imposing, as originally planned called for an outlay of \$1,100,000; but when ready for dedication six months hence it will represent an expenditure of about \$400,000 additional, the increased cost having been brought about entirely through the substitution by the building commission, with the sanction of the city council, of more beautiful or elaborate construction and equipment than was first planned.

Plans Worked Out

The old city hall, built in 1856, was burned Jan. 5, 1905, and early in 1906 an unpaid commission of seven men was appointed to select plans, choose a location and carry out construction of a new building or buildings. The late Daniel H. Burnham, an authority, was consulted in regard to the location, and the site chosen includes that of the earlier city hall.

While diversity of opinion developed as to the type of structure most desirable, the majority opinion was that the city should have something more comprehensive than a mere office building; that distinction as well as utility should be sought and that the opportunity should be embraced of meeting the long-felt need of an auditorium, or town hall, suitable for the largest gatherings. The advertising asset that handsome municipal buildings would be was emphasized and with the idea of a large and beautiful auditorium grew the idea of making Springfield a convention center, something to which it was felt to be entitled by virtue of its natural location and excellent railroad and hotel facilities. The result is a building that will house comfortably any gathering smaller than a convention of one of the great political parties.

Plans for the group were chosen through an open competition in which 83 architectural firms, some of them the most eminent in the country, took part. Prof. Warren P. Laird of the University of Pennsylvania acting as expert adviser to the building commission in making the final selection. The general contract was let late in 1909, and work on the auditorium and clock tower began the next spring. The tower is complete except for some interior finishing and installation of the clock and chimneys. The office building will be ready for occupancy next summer. The original appropriation provided \$500,000 for each of the larger units and \$100,000 for the clock tower. Notwithstanding the large outlay, the buildings are declared by Chairman George Dwight Pratt of the building commission to be among the least expensive in New England, comparing cost to cubic contents.

Harmonious Whole

The buildings are in Italian renaissance style with free Greek treatment, more latitude having been allowed in designing the tower than in the other two units. Taken together, they pre-



Springfield's civic group, according to the plans, showing buildings as they are to appear when completed

sent a harmonious and dignified whole. Seven pairs of handsomely decorated bronze doors give entrance to the auditorium through a marble lobby. The beauty of the auditorium at once commands and holds the attention. The color scheme is French gray and gold and the ceiling is so complex in design and decoration as to make description difficult to any one but an expert. Around the edge of the ceiling runs a Grecian frieze of gray on gold and the ceiling proper is a wonderfully intricate yet harmonious composition. The auditorium floor will seat 1900 and the seats will be removable to allow use of the floor for exhibition or ballroom purposes.

Material for the balcony, which runs around both sides and rear, is concrete and steel and under each of the 984 chairs is a ventilator through which air is forced in such a manner as to avoid drafts but to still insure constant change of air. The impure air is carried off through hidden ducts in the ceiling and circulation is induced by immense fans.

The gallery is of concrete and will seat 1054 persons. There are six exits, so arranged as to avoid conflict in emptying the building. The stage is 90 feet wide and 28 feet deep. The rear and sides are walled in quartered oak to a height of 10 feet or more. Beneath the stage is a hydraulic elevator capable of conveying burdens as heavy and large as an automobile truck from the street level to the main floor of the auditorium. The stage is well equipped with waiting and dressing rooms. On the balcony level and above the entrance lobby is the most elaborate and beautiful feature of the building—the reception room, or salon. This room was the scene of last night's reception. Expense was lost sight of in its designing. The walls are of African mahogany and the ceiling is golden. The entire floor is quartered oak herringbone parquet.

Interior Finishings

Over alternate doors are mahogany tympanums, beautifully offset by heavy molding. Large rectangular panels of mahogany surround the room near the ceiling and there are pillars of fluted mahogany. Cabinet construction has been used throughout. The ceiling is a mass of gold, relieved by narrow lines of blue. The center section is a mass of plain gold and is slightly concave. The gold effect here, as in the main audi-

torium, is obtained by the use of aluminum leaf, specially treated. Dumbwaiters giving communication with the kitchens below, and other appurtenances facilitate the use of this room for dinners. It is lighted by three crystal electroliers and crystal bracket lamps. The doors are equipped with the most expensive hand-tooled bronze fixtures and the windows are hung with heavy draperies that match the general effect.

Beneath the main floor of the auditorium is an exhibition hall large enough to seat 1000 persons at a banquet, and fully equipped with kitchens, which include the most modern and complete cooking arrangements and apparatus. On this floor also are cloak rooms, machinery rooms, toilet rooms, etc. Every part of the auditorium, as well as the office building, will be cleaned with a vacuum system.

The area between the two main buildings and in the rear of the tower will be named Pynchon court, in honor of the city's founder, and a movement is afoot to erect there a statue of William Pynchon. The approach to the group is by a raised concrete terrace and the buildings set back from the street to form a sort of plaza which will contain circular stone seats surrounding flagpoles. Lombardy poplars will be set about the base of the tower.

TONS OF BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS
SAN FRANCISCO—A. Roncivieri, superintendent of schools, received from the office of the state superintendent of schools at Sacramento recently a consignment of five tons of free text-books for the various grades from the first to the eighth, to be distributed. "These books," said the superintendent, "will not be given to pupils, but will be loaned."

LAST PANAMA STEEL SHIPPED
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Completing its supply contract for the structural steel for the Panama canal, the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company has made its last shipment of that material from Baltimore. The company has supplied for its Rankin works to the canal more than 60,000 tons of steel.

PINE TRADE PLANS BUREAU
SPOKANE, Wash.—Plans were adopted in the annual session of the Western Pine Manufacturers here to establish a traffic and information bureau in connection with the association office in this city.

LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

Richmond, Va.



SAMUEL COHEN

Samuel Cohen is one of the leading merchants of Richmond, Va. A native of the city, where his family has resided for 100 years, educated in Richmond College, he with his brother succeeded to his father's business, which he has developed into one of the largest wholesale and retail department stores in the South.

An alert manager, giving attention to details in the midst of a great volume of business, he yet finds time to devote to the work of the state penitentiary board, of which he is a member. He has decided and progressive views for the well being of the inmates of that institution which he presents in a convincing manner.



HERBERT W. JACKSON

Herbert Worth Jackson is president of the Virginia Trust Company of Richmond, Va. This, the oldest trust company in the state, with a capital of \$1,000,000, is commonly called "the great fiduciary trust company of Virginia."

This institution does not accept regular commercial accounts, but only savings and inactive accounts, and enters strictly to individual trusts as executor, guardian and trustee. Under the present management its deposits have grown from \$100,000 to \$1,400,000 in three years and the fact that its stock sells at the rate of half a million dollars in excess of its book value is regarded as the best evidence that the institution holds the confidence of the people.

LETTERS OF DOMINE MICHELIUS

Light Thrown on Earliest Years of New Amsterdam Colony by Communications
Quoted in Early Literature Series

THE earlier of the narrative letters which the Rev. Jonas Michelius sent from New Amsterdam in 1628 was written to his friend, Johannes Forrest, who was one of the directors of the West India Company. The excerpts given are transcribed from "Manhattan in 1628," published in 1904 by William Harris Arnold, containing a fac-simile of the letter, with translation, and other most interesting data. The letter begins with some account of the voyage, and the domine speaks lovingly of the wife and mother, whose stay in the new home had been very brief, saying: "I pray the Lord that neither through this nor any other trial shall I lose the courage I need so much in this ministry in order that my work, or rather His, may be successful."

Then he proceeds to write most practically of the needs of the settlement: "Kish butter and milk are difficult to obtain owing to the large number of people and the small number of cattle and farmers. . . . We need nothing so much as horses and cows and industrious workers for the building of houses and fortresses, who later could be employed in farming, in order that we may produce sufficient dairy produce and crops. . . . Ten or 12 farmers with cattle and land in proportion would be sufficient to help us out of all difficulties."

"True, the island is the key and principal stronghold of the country, and needs to be settled first, as is already done; but it is somewhat less fertile than other spots, and causes more trouble on account of the multitude of roots of shrubs and trees."

A generous portion of this letter is devoted to kindly recommendation of the bearer. In what is here written is seen the domine's unselfish desire for the good of another, and also his fine command of courteous, almost courtly, phrases:

"Further, should your Honor wish to learn any more concerning myself or regarding this country, the bearer of this letter, Jan Janssen Brouwer, will be able and very much pleased to satisfy you, because he has long ranged these coasts as a skipper and trader. True, he is a simple man and not much learned in writing, figuring, and bookkeeping; but he enjoys the general reputation of being an honest, well behaved man of more than ordinary trustworthiness, which has been manifested in the great services rendered by him to this place and to the general trade of the company. And whereas it appears that the country has now become somewhat repugnant to him (especially if the Lords Masters do not permit him to ply between here and the Fatherland, without obliging him to tarry long on this coast) he might consequently easily resolve to quit these waters, and try his fortune somewhere else. . . . Because of this his modest request to receive a true testimonial concerning his upright dealings and conduct (I do not say was refused but) was the more unwillingly granted by the Hon. Lords Director and Councilors here, from fear that they might no longer enjoy his faithful service. Whether this be a sufficient reason to keep anybody to his disadvantage when he sees a better opening, I am not inclined to affirm and submit this also to your Honor's consideration. As far as I am concerned, nothing would please me better than his return hither, the more so on account of my own convenience, because my son Joannes lives at his house; but I should nevertheless have scruples in denying him, or truth itself, a suitable testimonial. May the Lord grant him success and make him prosper in whatever positions and services he may be employed. And may it please your Honor (whose recommendations in behalf of serving people carry great weight) to favor and gratify this person whenever possible and proper."

Evidently the domine was accustomed to think of his friends with kindly attention, for later he writes: "It is too soon for me to know much about rare or beautiful objects here, because having only recently arrived I have been very busy. . . . However I cannot neglect sending your honor some of the few I have, namely two small bones which the savage women here wear as finery and ornament, and of which they are very proud. These small bones are taken from heavers. It is said here that in the fatherland, as a novelty they are used for spoon handles, with a little knob joined to one end and a spoon bowl to the other. I have directed my brother to have them prepared by a silversmith and then presented to your honor, with the request that you be pleased to accept the same, for this once, as a token of friendship and gratitude. And I also make similar presents to some good friends at Leyden who are more pleased with small and novel knickknacks than with other things of greater value. For this is the peculiar privilege of people of small means, that they are permitted to show through pleasant words or small trifles their gratitude for greater favors."

A nature lover also he reveals himself, writing of certain plants and vines he had brought with him: "The vines I received from your honor arrived in good condition. . . . I also had little baskets with vines from Mr. Jan Verschuier which, when passing the West Indies, where it was very hot, sprouted finely and bore grapes that disappeared immediately after we had sailed some degrees farther north. . . . After having been replanted in the spring, they quickly sprouted again, but bore no grapes, and have now quite large shoots."

Turning to the second letter we find him writing of somewhat more important things with the same dignity of style and benignity of temper. In this he gives an account of the church he organized in New Amsterdam.

Excerpts from letters of the Rev. Jonas Michelius giving information as to the experiences and progress of the early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam mainly comprise this article in the series on early American literature.

The following excerpts are from the translation in the Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York, published by the state under the supervision of Hugh Hastings, state historian:

"From the beginning we established the form of a church; and as Brother Sebastian Crol very seldom comes down from Fort Orange (Albany) because the directorship of that fort and the trade there is committed to him, it has been thought best to choose two elders for my assistance. . . . Intending the coming year, if the Lord permit, to let one of them retire, and to choose another in his place from a double number first lawfully proposed to the congregation. One of those whom we have now chosen is the Honorable Director himself (Governor Minuit), and the other is the storekeeper of the company, Jan Huyghens, his brother-in-law, persons of very good character, as far as I have been able to learn, having both been formerly in office in the church, the one as deacon and the other as elder in the Dutch and French churches, respectively, at Wesel."

[This Jan Huyghens was the Jan Huyck who with Sebastian Crol (Krol) had come with the first colonists in 1624 and had ministered to the congregation as lay reader and teacher of the children until the arrival of Domine Michaelius.] "At the first administration of the Lord's Supper which was observed, not without great joy and comfort to many, we had fully 30 communicants, Walloons and Dutch; of whom a portion made their first confession of faith before us, and others exhibited their church certificates."

The Walloons and French Huguenots have no service on Sundays otherwise than in the Dutch language, for those who understand no Dutch are very few. . . . Some of them live far away and could not well come in time of heavy rain and storm, so that it is not advisable to appoint any special service in French for so small a number and that upon an uncertainty. Nevertheless, the Lord's Supper was administered to them in the French language and according to the French mode with a discourse preceding, which I had before me in writing as I could not trust myself extemporaneously."

His next remarks show how the idea of the separation of church and state already was working in the thought of the ministers of the Dutch church. "I keep myself as far as practicable within the pale of my calling, wherein I find myself sufficiently occupied. And although our small consistory embraces at the most—when Brother Crol is down here—not more than four persons, all of whom, myself alone excepted, have also public business to attend to, I still hope to separate carefully the ecclesiastical from the civil matters which occur, so that each one will be occupied with his own subject. And although many things are mixed together and political and ecclesiastical persons can greatly assist each other, nevertheless the matters and offices belonging together must not be mixed but kept separate, in order to prevent all confusion and disorder. As the council in this place consists of good people who are, however, for the most part simple and have little experience in public affairs, I should have little objection to serve them in any serious or dubious affair with good advice, provided I considered myself capable, and my advice should be asked; in which case I suppose that I would not do amiss or be suspected by any one of being a busybody in other men's matters."

(The last phrase is quoted in the original Greek of I. Peter iv. 15.) He writes earnestly about the Indians, but there is no glamour in his view. "By what means are we to make an inroad or practicable breach for the salvation of these people?" he asks; and proceeds to give his own view, which is that the main hope is in the children, and in separating them from their nation.

"But this separation is hard to effect for the parents have a strong affection for their children, and are very loth to part with them; and when they are separated from them, as we have already had proof, the parents are never contented, but take them away stealthily or induce them to run away. Nevertheless, though it would be attended with some expense, we ought by means of presents and promises to obtain the children with the gratitude and consent of the parents, in order to place them under the instruction of some godly and experienced schoolmaster, where they may be instructed not only to speak, read and write in our language, but also especially in the fundamentals of our Christian religion; and where besides they will see nothing but the good example of virtuous living; but they must sometimes speak their native tongue among themselves, in order not to forget it, as being evidently a principal means of spreading the knowledge of religion through the whole nation. In the meantime we should not forget to beseech the Lord, with ardent and continual prayers for His blessing, who can make things

which are unseen suddenly and opportunely to appear. . . . I hope to keep a watchful eye over these people and to learn as much of their language as will be practicable, and to seek better opportunities for their instruction than hitherto it hath been possible to find."

The succeeding portion of the letter gives a vivid picture of the colony's industries. Among other things he writes: "They tell much wood here to carry to the fatherland, but the vessels are too few to take much of it. They are making a windmill to saw the wood and we have also a gristmill. They bake brick here, but it is very poor. There is good material for burning lime, namely oyster shells in large quantities. The burning of potash has not succeeded. . . . We are busy now in building a fort of good quarry stone, which is to be found not far from here in abundance. May the Lord only build and watch over our walls."

The domine's ejaculation regarding the fort is characteristic of the attitude of the Dutch church at that period, and in consonance with the mottoes of the religious bodies in America, of which he was the pioneer minister. "Nisi Domine Frustra" (without the Lord all is vain), and "Een-Dracht maakt macht" (union or harmony) makes strength; and these in turn seem to express, in epitome, this writer's whole impulse in both word and deed.

COLD STORAGE PLANT PROPOSED

MINNEAPOLIS—Joel G. Winkjer, state dairy and food commissioner, is advocating the establishment and maintenance of a state cold storage plant to serve as a guide in the regulation of commercial cold storage plants.

Accurate information as to the time food products may be kept under refrigeration is not obtainable, according to Mr. Winkjer. There also is a lack of information as to the cost of refrigeration, he says, and this has enabled cold storage houses to exact prices which many regard as excessive.

With a modern cold storage plant, Mr. Winkjer believes that the state can solve some of these problems.

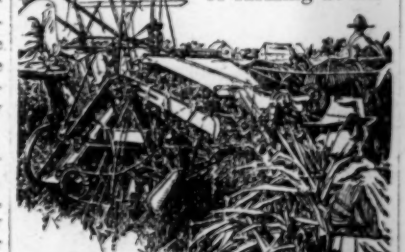
It is to be erected at Albert Lea near the state creamery and will be operated as a commercial cold storage plant. The most modern methods of mechanical refrigeration will be employed.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Receipts amounting to \$2,354,181.10 the last two years are reported by the office of the secretary of state in January. The total receipts to the office in January totaled \$33,323.52, of which \$6,949.50 was paid in, in the registration of 2790 automobiles and 328 chauffeurs, \$6,256.25 in licenses to corporations of which there were 351 new, and \$20,117.77 in fees. The total capitalization of domestic corporations during this month is \$62,441,720, and of foreign corporations \$7,582,000. Twenty-six corporations were dissolved, two were revived, and 13 increased capital stock.

You wheat farmers would make more

money—a lot more by raising rice in Arkansas. \$40, \$50, \$60 profit per acre—doesn't that beat wheat profits? And then realize that growing rice is like growing wheat—you would not have to learn a new line of farming at all.



(Harvesting rice, Arkansas.)

"Raising rice in Arkansas

is as easy as growing wheat or oats—in fact, there is very little difference," says W. J. Penrose of Hunter, Ark. "Personally, I had never had any experience with rice, but I had watched Mr. Strickler's success and was convinced there was no crop that offered more profit."

"My land had never been broken before. We put our seed bed in good condition just as we would for wheat or oats, and planted about May 1st. Harvest started about the last of September. The yield averaged 65 bu. per acre. I got \$1.08 a bu. for my Honduras and \$1.00 a bu. for my Japan rice. An average of \$59.15 per acre. You can't buy rice lands in Arkansas nearly as cheap as you could a few years back; but even now \$20 to \$25 per acre will pick up good tracts—and at that price your first crop should bring back your investment. This year there are over 75,000 acres planted to rice, and a bumper crop is expected. You ought to be in Arkansas while this crop is harvested. Low fares via Cotton Belt Route make the trip cost little. But first get our

FREE RICE BOOK!

—50 pages and pictures describing the experience of wheat and corn farmers who found their fortune in Arkansas rice. Write for this free book today.

E. W. LABEAUME
General Passenger Agent
1698 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis



Be a Wise Woman
SMILE (pleasantly) at the dealer who tells you that any other elastic is "as good as" Lastikops Webbing and Lastikops Cloth.
You know better; but it's possible that he doesn't.



LASTICURVE-BACK SELF-REDUCING
THIS is the corset sensation of the year—
No. 322—low bust } \$3
No. 324—medium }
The picture above tells what this corset will do.

Those elastic gorges carry the skirt several inches below the back steels, giving you extreme reduction when you stand and ease when you sit.
PROOF—nearly 300,000 pairs sold the first month.

With Hip-Confining Bands
The great Nemo success of 1912. Two models:
No. 319—low bust } \$3
No. 321—medium }

Long skirt, with hip-confining bands of Lastikops Webbing (inside the corset) across the abdomen; very long skirt. Sizes 20 to 36—\$3.00.

Worn by at least a million women, here and abroad.

FOR SLENDER FIGURES
For the host of women who do not require abdominal reduction, but need abdominal support:
No. 306—low bust } \$3
No. 308—medium }

With Nemo "Holtie" Straps—broad bands of Lastikops Webbing (inside the corset) across the abdomen; very long skirt. Sizes 18 to 24—\$3.00.

Remember that every Nemo Corset represents at least twice as much value, in material and making, as any other corsets sold at same prices.

(P) KOPS BROS., Mfrs., New York

Be a Wise Woman!
Remember that every Nemo Corset represents at least twice as much value, in material and making, as any other corsets sold at same prices.

(P) KOPS BROS., Mfrs., New York

The Monitor
IS THE PAPER
FOR THE HOME

HORTICULTURIST BACK FROM EUROPE WITH NEW FRENCH VIOLETS

James F. M. Farquhar Also Has Found Score or More of Other Plants Not Known to Florists Here

RESULTS GRATIFY

From 20 to 30 new kinds of plants hitherto unknown to the florists and horticulturists of this country were brought to this city by James F. M. Farquhar, a horticulturist of Boston, who has just returned from Europe. New French violets of much deeper coloring than those grown here, new French canna and new begonias are among the specimens, but the majority consist of salad plants from Italy.

When speaking of the plants which he discovered in Europe, Mr. Farquhar said: "Half a dozen new things discovered on one of these pilgrimages which the horticulturists so delight in undertaking would be considered as a result worth while, but when 20 or 30 new ones are found it is particularly gratifying."

Mr. Farquhar studied the Italian gardens of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries when in Padua, Italy, where he went expressly for that purpose. He maintains that the time is coming when the gardens of this country based on the Italian examples, but laid out on original lines, will be better than those of Italy.

The love for horticulture is increasing so in this country in the opinion of Mr. Farquhar that before long it will not be necessary for our horticulturists to go abroad, but this country will become the mecca of investigators.

"Italy uses a great many things, which we know very little about," said Mr. Farquhar. "The new specimens are brought over here and have a trial, and if they turn out well under our native conditions they are adopted."

"The new salad plants which I brought with me will be a great addition to our present list if they do as well here as they do in Italy. There are beet root, chicory, lettuce, peppers, sorrel and then melons and tomatoes. The latter are grown out of doors during the summer and then the entire crop or the surplus from the summer's supply is hung up in a cool cellar or room. At any time during the winter they may be picked and eaten as any tomato is. They are the size of walnuts."

"In Algeria I was much interested in the violet culture and in the same industry in the south of France, in Marseilles and Hyeres. They are grown in great quantities and sent to the markets in Paris, London and all over Scotland. "Bunches of these deep colored violets are sold in London at 4 cents for 50 flowers. It is surprising how everybody buys the little bunches for two-pence and their freshness is remarkable. The surplus is used to make the oil of violets which is a constituent of perfumes."

"These violets are grown by the acre. I have seen many fields of from 10 to 15 acres. Boys and girls are employed to pick them, and they do nothing else all day. The bunches are sent to the markets in wagon loads twice a day. I have some plants from several places. "There are some new begonias that flower in the winter in the collection as well as some new French canna and some new plants that I found in London, and which are not named yet. There are several hardy varieties among the latter, which will be introduced after two or three years if it is found that they flourish here."

"In Padua I found some of the most interesting gardens of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The best were in ruins excepting the large houses with which they were connected. The trees, walks, walls and entrances were still there, but the grounds were not kept up as in the former times. Still it was possible to study what they were like in their prime. There is also in Padua a sample of hanging garden."

SIMMONS LEADERS TO TELL OF WORK

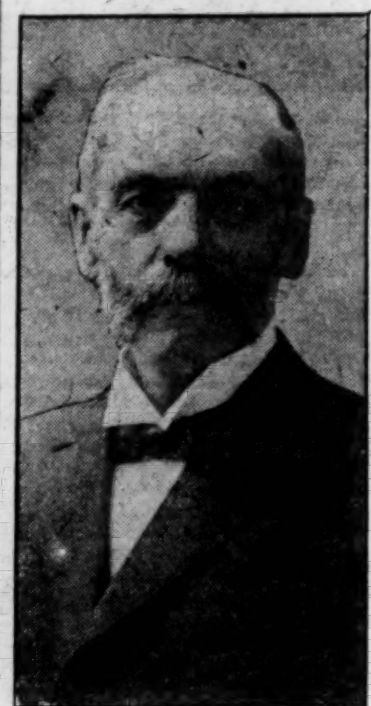
"Past, Present and Future of Simmons College" will be discussed by the Woman's Education Association at the dormitories of Simmons College on Longwood avenue tomorrow afternoon. Among the speakers will be: President DeFavore, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean, Mrs. Frances Baker Ames, of the corporation, Miss Mary Esther Robbins, head of the Library school, and Mrs. Mary Shank Woolman, head of the School of Economics and president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

After the business of the afternoon, the guests will be shown over the dormitories by students.

INJUNCTION IS SOUGHT

Henry Russell, managing director of the Boston Opera Company, brought a bill in the superior court today against Philip Kahn, who does business under the name of the Music Magazine Company, 7 Water street, and publishes a magazine called Music Magazine and Musical Stage Review, seeking an injunction to restrain the defendant from printing and publishing any alleged false statements concerning the complainant and from doing any acts in pursuance of an alleged plan to intimidate any person or persons entering the employ of the opera company. An order of notice returnable Friday was issued.

Boston Florist Who Adds To Specimens of Plants Familiar to America



JAMES F. M. FARQUHAR

ESTIMATING BOARD GIVES \$3,000,000 FOR SCHOOLS AND SITES

TORONTO, Ont.—Building estimates recently passed by the property committee of the Board of Education propose for new schools and sites and improvement and maintenance of public grade and high schools the sum of \$3,000,000. Of this \$2,472,000 is for public grade and \$528,000 for high schools.

To save the board an annual rental of \$10,000 provision is also made for a \$200,000 administration building for the Board of Education, to occupy the site of the Central Technical School on College street. With the new Central Technical School to cost something like \$1,500,000 1912 will be a building year.

The building account for public schools is \$2,223,000, and the property maintenance \$249,000. In high schools the building account totals \$500,000, including drafts for the administration building and a \$300,000 high school building and site between Jarvis street and North Toronto, and the property maintenance stands at \$36,000. Provision is made for a new building at Park school, with 29 rooms, to cost \$175,000; an 8-room school east of Davisville to cost \$50,000; a 29-room school at Jesse Ketchum to cost \$175,000, and a 9-room school at Orde street, with accommodation for a fresh air school costing \$60,000. Other new buildings are: Niagara street, 24 rooms, \$110,000; Devon and Essex streets, 17 rooms, \$50,000; southwest of Annette street, 11 rooms, \$65,000. In accordance with the board's recently adopted policy of buying sites for future use, there is an estimate of \$500,000 for that purpose.

STATE WATER POWER ESTIMATED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"If all available water in California were used, it could generate 4,000,000 horsepower," said L. A. Barrett, assistant district forester, principal speaker at the third day of the forest rangers' convention, held here recently.

"The hydro-electric plants of the national forest of California, which are now operating or are under the course of construction, will, when they are all completed, generate more than 700,000 horsepower," said Mr. Barrett.

WALNUT PLANT MAY BE ENLARGED

WHITTIER, Cal.—Annual meeting and election of directors was held recently by the Whittier Walnut Growers' Association. This association has a membership of 200, nearly all of whom were present, and its members own 2200 acres of walnut land.

Plans were discussed at the meeting for enlarging the Walnut Growers' Association plant at Los Nietos and installing new machinery for handling the next crop.

CITY WANTS CONVENTION

BUFFALO—Daniel J. Pierce, president of the Bank of Hamburg and Henry B. Saunders, conventions commissioner of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, are trying to get the 1914 convention of the National Cannery Association, the largest organization of canners in the world. The convention usually assembles 4000 delegates from all parts of the country. In connection with the convention an exhibit occupying at least 50,000 feet of floor space is held.

STEEL RAILS FOR INTERURBAN

HILLSBORO, Tex.—The material yard of the Southern Traction Company in the southern part of Hillsboro has received 250 carloads of steel rails for laying the track here. A large quantity of steel girders and other material for bridges has also been received.

ILLINOIS LIBRARIES MERGED

BELVIDERE, Ill.—The Carnegie library at Belvidere was dedicated and opened to the public recently. Ida public library has been merged with the new library. It was the gift to the city of Gen. Allen C. Fuller.

GRAND TRUNK FUTURE MAY BE PLACED WITH RHODE ISLAND VOTERS

(Continued from page one)

Governor Pothier recommends that there be a special election at which the people shall indicate whether or not they desire the state to guarantee this amount of railroad bonds to insure the completion of the new railroad. The official statement given out from the Governor's office this morning follows:

"Governor Pothier has received the following letter from President Edson J. Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk Railway Company:

"Central Vermont Railway Company. 'MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 17, 1913. 'Aram J. Pothier, State House, Providence, R. I.

"Dear Sir—In view of the great interest you have shown in the Southern New England railway project, and your statement that a way must be found by which the road can be completed, I venture to address you on this subject. I assure you that the only reason for the present situation is inability to raise money for the completion of this project. It is, as you know, extremely difficult to raise money in London at the present time for any purpose, no matter what the security offered, and even though the money market became easy in London there is another difficulty standing in the way.

"It was Mr. Hays' plan to issue bonds on this new road and have these bonds guaranteed by the Grand Trunk. It is impossible to obtain legislative authority for this guarantee, and Grand Trunk securities available for financing of new projects are restricted by an act of Parliament to enterprises in Canada. This act was passed in April of last year while Mr. Hays was in England. Therefore, if this road is to be completed, the money must be raised in the United States upon the security of the property itself and such assistance as the Central Vermont is able to render.

"If a plan is devised whereby \$6,000,000 can be raised in New England, the work will be resumed so soon as conditions permit and pushed to a rapid completion, and the plans for this road, as outlined by Mr. Hays, will be carried out. Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Yours truly, 'Signed' E. J. CHAMBERLIN, 'President.'"

Speaking of Mr. Chamberlin's letter this morning Governor Pothier said: "This letter indicates a proposition to which I invite the earnest thought of the business men of Rhode Island, namely that the question of guaranteeing the bonds of the Southern New England Railway Company, subject to the guarantee of the Central Vermont Railway Company, be submitted to the electors of this state.

"I do not know that the state has ever lent cash or credit to support an enterprise of this character, although I understand the city of Providence and some other municipalities in Rhode Island and some of the other states, have done so. The Dominion and provincial governments of Canada frequently lend their credit to such undertakings. I should very much like to know what the citizens of Rhode Island think of such a proposal.

"The question is whether the commercial advantages that will accrue to the state from a tidewater terminal at Providence of a transcontinental railroad system will be sufficient to warrant the state in aiding this undertaking by guaranteeing these bonds to the extent of \$6,000,000, or so much thereof as may be found, after a careful survey of the undertaking, to be necessary to complete the Southern New England extension from Palmer to Providence.

"Personally I believe, and always have believed, that the opening of the port of Providence to the trade of the great Canadian northwest, by a through route, which also will provide new direct connections between the middle West and New England points, in conjunction with the establishment of ocean steamship connections and the consequent development of the port of Providence as an important shipping center, will provide one of the greatest events in the commercial life of the state, and will result in an enormous increase in industrial and business activities.

"From my examination of the Southern New England undertaking as a financial proposition, although not so complete as should be made for a financial conclusion, I am inclined to believe that it is sound and well safeguarded.

"The original plan, I am informed, was for the Grand Trunk to finance the building of the extension from Palmer to Providence, and, upon its completion, to issue bonds which should be guaranteed by the Grand Trunk. A bill authorizing the Grand Trunk to issue debenture stock for the purpose of financing the construction work, was introduced in the Canadian Parliament while Mr. Hays was in England. It was passed April 1, 1912, but a proviso was added that the money thus obtained should be expended in Canada.

Guaranty Necessary

"At the present time it seems impossible to obtain the consent of the Canadian Parliament, for the Grand Trunk to guarantee the bonds of the Southern New England.

"It is now proposed that the Central Vermont Railway Company shall guarantee an issue of \$6,000,000 bonds for this purpose. The extension, when completed, will cost, according to estimates, from \$8,000,000 to \$8,500,000, and the additional money is to be provided by the Grand Trunk. The guaranty of the Central Vermont alone, however, is declared

to be insufficient to give marketable ability to the bonds, and an additional guaranty is necessary, so that if both the Southern New England and Central Vermont should default the principal and interest would still be made good to the bondholders.

"The second guarantor, whether they be the state of Rhode Island or others, would in this event have recourse to take over the Central Vermont, which combined with the Southern New England, would be an available proposition. It thus appears that without unprecedented business depression and consequent enormous depreciation in railroad values, the loss to the second guarantor would be slight, for the Central Vermont, which connects in Canada with the Canadian Pacific and with the Boston & Albany at Palmer could be operated independently of the Grand Trunk in such an emergency, and could be disposed of readily it seems certain for what the second guarantor might have to pay.

Central Vermont

"I am informed that the Central Vermont since its reorganization under the auspices of the Grand Trunk in 1890 has always earned its fixed charges and has put \$1,500,000 of its earnings into the road. Mr. Fitzhugh and other traffic men who have figured on the southern New England extension from Palmer to Providence have estimated that this extension also would be more than able to take care of its own fixed charges.

"It is estimated that if this extension is built and leased to the Central Vermont, as is proposed, the Central Vermont will be able to take care of the interest on these bonds and provide a sinking fund for the retirement of one half of them at maturity, without calling upon the Grand Trunk or the state of Rhode Island, or whoever the second guarantor may be. The remaining one half could be refunded easily under such conditions.

"By leasing the Southern New England to the Central Vermont, the Grand Trunk can be called upon, under an existing agreement with the Central Vermont, to contribute up to 30 per cent of the gross earnings derived from traffic over the Central Vermont, estimated to amount to \$900,000 per year on present earnings, to make up any deficiency in the annual interest charges.

"The total annual interest charges of the Central Vermont, including the interest on \$6,000,000 of Southern New England bonds, would aggregate \$720,000. The above estimates are based upon figures in my possession, which are available for examination by those who may be interested in this subject.

What Development Means

"The commercial development of the state and of its tidewater ports is of vast importance. The question whether or not it is good public policy for the state to guarantee a private enterprise is one to be seriously considered.

"If such a proposition is looked upon with favor, it should be remembered that the state is in a position to exact from the Southern New England Railway Company and its sponsor such agreement or guarantee in return as will, in the opinion of the general assembly, secure the rights of its citizens and accrue to the advantage of the commonwealth.

"In case the state should decide, by vote of the electorate to become a party to the construction of this railroad in this manner, I believe the charter of the Southern New England should be so amended that the state will always be entitled to adequate representation in its board of directors.

"Under section 13 of article IV. of the state constitution the express consent of the people is necessary before the General Assembly can pledge the faith of the state for the payment of the obligations of others.

"I see no reason why the General Assembly cannot, at the present session, provide for submitting such a proposition as herein outlined to the people at a special election, to be held at the earliest date. But before the General Assembly is asked to pass upon the advisability of such a course I should very much like to have the opinion of citizens who are experienced in financial problems of this magnitude as to its expediency, bearing in mind that we are building not for today, but for the future; that the expansion of trade which would result is bound to be enormous, and that our present rate of industrial and commercial growth will soon demand the increased transportation facilities which the construction of the Southern New England railway will provide."

PRODUCE MEN TO TALK ON BUSINESS

Members and friends of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange will talk "big business" at their twenty-sixth annual dinner Thursday evening, at the Hotel Copley-Plaza. Alfred P. Lee, president of the organization, will preside over a gathering that is expected to total 400.

Lieut. Governor David I. Walsh and Congressman Kenneth D. McKellar of Tennessee will speak. Addresses also will be made by Thomas J. Kenny, acting mayor of Boston; Joseph A. Conry, director of the port; Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester; John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard University, and the Rev. Allen A. Stockdale of Boston.

U. S. W. V. ENCAMPMENT PLANNED

SALEM, Mass.—The department of Massachusetts United Spanish War Veterans will hold its annual encampment in this city April 18 and 19. Delegates are to come from 58 camps, and it is estimated that nearly 1000 veterans will attend. Daniel J. O'Brien, commander of Capt. J. C. R. Peabody camp, U. S. W. V., is chairman of arrangements.

BOYLSTON STREET TUNNEL PROJECTS URGED AT HEARING

(Continued from page one)

cities and towns surrounding Cambridge. He said that other cities and towns use the bridges to a very large extent, and it was not just for Boston and Cambridge to bear the entire expense.

Bridge Bill Opposed

The bill was opposed by Representative Bothwell of Newton and Tufts of Waltham. On a rising vote the motion to substitute prevailed, 48 to 43, in the absence of a quorum. The House adjourned with the consideration of this measure not completed.

The committee on cities reported a bill providing for the erection of a building in the city of Boston, to be used by the police department and by any boards, departments and commissions for which said city provides offices. Among other committee reports received in the House were:

Insurance—A bill to authorize insurance companies to insure against damage caused by teams or other vehicles.

Cities—Next General Court on a bill providing for a new charter for the city of Cambridge. Leave to withdraw on bill to repeal the act creating the office of commissioner of public safety in Cambridge.

Legal Affairs—Leave to withdraw on bill to require police officers to make report of all instances of use of their clubs. Legal Affairs—Leave to withdraw on bill providing that theaters and other places of amusement shall not increase their price of admission for Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays.

Counties—Leave to withdraw on a bill providing for an investigation of the efficiency of the management of the affairs of the county of Middlesex.

Mr. Webster of Boxford moved to reconsider the acceptance on Monday of an adverse report on the bill providing for the recall of judicial decisions. The motion was defeated.

Legal Bill Reported

Reports were received from committees in the Senate as follows:

Legal affairs—A bill that public administrators shall complete as soon as they lawfully may the administration of estates in their hands; also leave to withdraw on these petitions; to John A. Anderson, Harry P. Morrissey, for Sunday baseball; to A. Franklin Priest and James H. Brennan, to allow games and recreation on Sundays; also to James H. Brennan, that sergeants, lieutenants and captains of police may act as bail commissioners; also to William T. Forbes, for accelerating the settlement of estates; also reference to next General Court of petition of E. C. R. Bagley, on his petition to prohibit the discharge of employees for absence from duty on religious grounds.

Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan of Boston appeared before the committee on social welfare today in favor of his own petition for the appointment by the Governor of an unpaid commission of three persons to investigate the condition of the blind in the state and to consider the establishment of a business and training institute for the blind.

Charles W. Holmes, superintendent of the training and employment of the blind, and himself a graduate of the Perkins Institution, explained the methods of the commission in obtaining work for them. The hearing was closed.

A resolve providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of three persons to investigate the practicability of eliminating private profit from the manufacture and sale of liquors was considered by the committee on the liquor law today.

Courtesy Guild of Boston, a brother of the former Governor, favored the legislation. Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, representing the W. C. T. U., favored an investigation, because she felt that it would show that governmental control is entirely impractical.

William E. Weld, representing the various liquor interests, said they have no objection whatever to the appointment of such a commission as is proposed.

H. V. Huse was heard in favor of his petition for an amendment of the law prohibiting sales of liquor to minors, so that the dealer may be prosecuted only in case such sales are knowingly made.

Truman R. Hawley, representing the allied temperance societies, opposed the bill.

No one appeared before the committee to advocate legislation to prohibit sales of liquor in connection with other commodities, and the hearings on these bills were closed.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS WIN

NEW YORK—Sixteen thousand striking white goods workers will return to work today or Thursday, 15,000 being women and girl operatives and 1000 men cutters. The compromise agreement which was reached Tuesday grants the workers a 50-hour week of nine hours on five days and five hours on Saturdays. The workers are to get double pay for overtime, 10 per cent increase for piece workers, \$1 a week increase for time workers and 20 per cent increase on all contract work. There are 80,000 strikers still out, it was estimated today.

J. C. MCLELLAND NAMED AUDITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Governor Cruce has appointed J. C. McClelland, president of the State Bank of Oklahoma City, to succeed Leo Meyer as state auditor.

Choice of Malden Voters For Mayor of That City Is Former Representative



CHARLES SCHUMAKER

SAMPLE PROGRAM SHOWS ACTIVITIES IN SCHOOLHOUSE

SALEM, Mass.—Herbert L. Rand, principal of the Pickering school in North Salem, where for two years social center work has been in vogue, has furnished for publication a schedule showing the activities carried on in the school building each week under the auspices of the Pickering Neighborhood Association. Every day sees a practical use of the school building aside from regular grade sessions. The program:

Monday—4:15 to 5:30, primary girls' gymnasium class; 5:30 to 6:30, grammar school girls' sewing class; 7:30 to 9:30, women's gymnasium class.

Tuesday—3:30 to 4:15 grammar school boys' basketball practice; 4:15 to 5:30 grammar school girls' gymnasium; 7:30 to 10 p. m., working boys' basketball practice; 8 to 10 men's debating club once a month.

Wednesday—4 to 6 grammar boys' basketball; 8 to 10 monthly meetings of the association, lectures, entertainments. Thursday—3:45 to 5:30 grammar boys' basketball; 7 to 9 boys' drum corps rehearsals; 7 to 10 working boys' basketball.

Friday—4 to 5 women's special dancing class; 7 to 8 high school girls' gymnasium class; 8 to 11 neighborhood dance once in two weeks.

Saturday—2:30 to 5:30, grammar boys' basketball practice; 7 to 9 drill of boys' cadets, two companies.

The enrolment shows primary girls' gymnasium 50; women's gymnasium 130; grammar girls' gymnasium 90; high school gymnasium 50; special dancing class 20; girls' sewing class 100; boy cadets 60.

LEAGUE INDORSES BROOKLINE BOARD

Postal cards indorsing the present board of selectmen are being sent out by the Coolidge Corner Citizens League, a club composed of business men of that section of the town. Another card signed by Ashley D. Adams, announcing that 116 voters had indorsed the election of the old board of selectmen, followed a circular sent out yesterday by the citizens' committee 1913, comprising the names of 115 citizens, who indorse the renomination of Philip S. Parker, Walter J. Cusick and Payson Dana of the present board and the nomination of Ernest B. Dane and William Craig. The selectmen opposed by the committee are Dr. Everett M. Bowker and James F. Quinn.

B. & M. PROPOSES COMPETITION

MONTPELIER, Vt.—A bill permitting the Boston & Maine to parallel the Central Vermont railroad between Windsor and White River Junction was introduced today in the Legislature. The bill permits the extension in Vermont of the Sullivan County railroad, leased by the Boston & Maine, between the line of the Central Vermont and the Connecticut river, or constructing part of the proposed road on the New Hampshire side of the river.

\$6,300,000 BONDS TO BE RETIRED

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, held here, an issue of \$6,000,000 in stock certificates to be used in retiring \$6,300,000 7 per cent bonds of the company, due July 1, 1913, was voted. The new issue of stock places the total at \$16,000,000.

RIVER BRIDGE PLANS PREPARED

ANCON, C. Z.—Plans are being made for extending the Cardenas river bridge of the highway between Corozal and Miraflores. The present opening of 30 feet between abutments has been inadequate during freshets. An additional span about 20 feet long is to be constructed at the north end of the present span.

RIVAL UNIONS AGREE

AKRON, O.—Rivalry between the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World, was laid aside today and they are organizing the 16,000 striking rubber workers here. The decision to maintain amicable relations with the I. W. W. was reached by the federation last night.

PRIMARY CHOICE FOR OFFICERS IN SEVERAL MUNICIPALITIES MADE

Mayor Barry Is Renominated by Cambridge Democrats—Malden Chooses Mayor at Special Election

CAUCUSES ARE HELD

Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge was nominated for mayor of that city by a plurality of 1594 votes in the Democratic primary election last evening. Other primaries were also held. The total vote for all candidates in Cambridge was 7311, just about the full strength of the party vote at a regular municipal election. The total of each candidate was: J. Edward Barry, 3739; James A. Montgomery, 2145; James T. Barrett, 617; Michael O'Connor, 580; Charles H. Gaffney, 133.

In an eight-cornered contest for the nomination for assessor, James J. Casey won with 2323.

The aldermanic contest, with 41 candidates for the 11 places, showed no less than 21,532 blanks recorded. Former Alderman F. Black won with 3029. The others in their order were former Representative Joseph J. Reed, 2751; Peter J. Neilligan, 2629; Dr. John P. Good, 2601; Hugh E. Mullen, 2234; William Danahy, 2183; Thomas A. Glennon, 2141; John L. G. Glynn, 2099; Frank J. McAvoy, 2098; John L. McDonald, 2064; John A. Kelleher, 2013. Councilman John T. Leahy, twelfth man, was 150 votes behind Mr. Kelleher.

Dr. Leo T. Myles, running unopposed for the school committee in the district comprising wards 8, 9, 10 and 11, received 1503 votes.

The whole number of ballots cast in the primary of the Young Men's Progressive Municipal party was 301. There were two candidates for the mayoralty nomination, Arthur E. Blanchard winning the nomination by 136 votes to 115 for Edward B. James. There was no opposition to Julius Meyers for the nomination for assessor or for Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman for the school committee nomination.

The 11 candidates filed for the board of aldermen were nominated, as follows: Early M. Perry, Hugh G. Anderson, Albin M. Richards, George A. Goodwin, John T. Morris, Russell A. Wood, George R. Henderson, Benjamin Hirsch, Hugh J. McGinnis, John F. Olin and Wayne K. Little.

The council nominees are: Ward 5, Solomon S. Baker, Harold D. Carey, John Nunan, Albert E. Parker Jr.; ward 7, George H. Jennings, Oliver B. Lincoln; ward 8, Warren N. Bolster, Wayne K. Little; ward 10, Carl T. Banks, Eugene B. Price.

Charles Schumaker of Malden defeated former Councilman Owen C. Doonan for mayor of Malden by 1092 votes at a special election.

Mr. Schumaker of Malden is a former representative to the General Court. Up to the time he began his campaign for the place left vacant by the late Dr. Farrell he was president of the Malden Board of Trade, but resigned to enter the contest. He is president of the Malden City Lumber Company.

REVERE, Mass.—Big votes were cast during the day in the Revere primaries, and in one instance a tie resulted. It was in the contest on the Republican ticket in precinct 1, where Bruno Hartung and William P. Auchenbach scored 292 votes each. If a recount fails to show any change a special primary in this precinct will be held.

The results are: Republican ticket—For selectman-at-large, Walter T. White defeated Ralph N. Butterworth.

Precinct 1, Bruno Hartung and William P. Auchenbach, tie. Precinct 2, Lawrence Haines defeated John H. Hurley. Precinct 3, Joseph H. Smith had no opponent. Precinct 4, Louis E. Vincent defeated John S. O'Hara. Town clerk, Albert J. Brown; town treasurer, G. A. Galey; tax collector, Minot D. Fenno, and water commissioner, Alfred S. Hall.

Democratic ticket: Selectman at large, Richard D. Barry defeated Roscoe Walworth.

Precinct 1, Charles Garbutt, no opponent. Precinct 2, James Hubbard. Precinct 3, Frank H. Farrell, no opponent, and precinct 4, John S. O'Hara.

Town clerk, William J. Better; tax collector, Arthur C. Pendergast; assessor, E. A. Loud; sewer commissioner, G. T. McGee.

TUNA NOW POPULAR FOOD FISH

Described by Californian as Tasting Like White Meat of Chicken and Is Canned in Large Quantities

SALAD IS LIKED

WITH the waters off the New England coast long a far-famed territory for their piscatorial wealth, it is something of a surprise that from the Pacific of southern California, fish—the tuna—are now sent into such eastern fishing strongholds as Gloucester. There is an ever widening variety of things to eat, but prices refuse to stay down, and the fishing interests are beginning to take notice of this invasion of the eastern market.

And what do you know then about tuna as a table delicacy? If the name of this fish, found only in the waters off southern California, still carries a somewhat unfamiliar sound in the East, says C. E. Millsbaugh of Los Angeles, it is time to learn what the tuna has of promise for the table.

"It is hardly to be wondered at that comparatively few people know much about the tuna and the great industry centered around this gamey fish," said Mr. Millsbaugh who is visiting Boston for the first time. "But it is not a far guess that before long tuna will be known far and wide as a dish with scarcely a peer."

"Now I speak from experience. It is only about five years since tuna became known as capable of providing a new kind of sea food. Of course, noted anglers, including many from Europe, have been on the grounds for years and they know all about the tuna. But as a commercial proposition tuna is comparatively a newcomer."

Mr. Millsbaugh was then asked to tell something about the tuna as a dweller in California waters and what was being done to acquaint people with its value.

Fish Described

"There are two distinct species of tuna," he said, "and both are running only in the waters of southern California. They are caught principally in the vicin-

ity of Catalina island, between the island and the mainland.

"The blue-fin tuna weighs from 50 to 350 pounds. But the meat of this fish is rather coarse and contains a very high percentage of strong oil. It does not make a palatable dish. The yellow-fin tuna, on the other hand, while very similar in shape and color, is smaller, weighing from 15 to 45 pounds—the average being about 30 pounds—and this is the fish used for the table."

"The part of the yellow-fin tuna which is used lies underneath the top layer of meat and it is a delicious white tenderloin. After it is properly cooked this meat looks and tastes like the white meat of chicken."

"You may imagine what importance is attached to tuna catching at present when I say that there are now six large establishments in the vicinity of the fishing grounds and thousands of persons are employed fishing and preparing tuna. These concerns have their own fishing boats. The city of Avalon is beginning to look upon the tuna industry as one of its chief resources."

"Tuna is put up in cans and while the price is about that of the best grades of salmon yet the fish, I know, is placed in a class all by itself. There is no attempt to make comparison with salmon. It is a unique food article and stands on its own merits."

Tuna Salad Popular

"In California the tuna is being introduced generally in the best restaurants, not only because it is new, but because people are beginning to value it for what it is. Tuna salads are getting to be popular. The housekeeper can prepare the fish in a dozen different ways."

"I understand that there is virtually an inexhaustible supply. The catch takes place during six months in the year. All the tuna are caught with rod and reel, and it takes heavy tackle, you may know. The most expert fishermen are employed. A rather peculiar way of bringing the tuna to the surface is to string a few fresh sardines on a wire and trail them near the surface. The tuna leaps for the bait and the rest is easy."

Explaining how the fish is prepared and made marketable Mr. Millsbaugh said: "All fish caught during the day are taken to the cannery before 4 o'clock in

the afternoon. After a process of cleaning and rinsing in fresh water the tuna are placed in steam cookers and allowed to cook slowly for about four hours. In this way the excess oil is extracted. The fish are then placed on large tables and the dark meat separated from the white. The waste amounts to about 55 per cent. But it is not wasted after all for it is turned into a by-product that has been found valuable as fertilizer."

Preserving Process Told

"The white meat is now cut into suitable pieces, packed into cans, together with a small amount of salt and a uniform amount of the best quality of salad oil made from a very highly refined, deodorized cotton seed oil blended with pure California olive oil. This blend is considered far superior to a straight oil of either kind."

"After the cans are packed and passed through the capping machines they are put through a cleansing and polishing process. They are then stacked in tiers for 60 days in order to give them the proper tests for 'swells.' Next they are labeled and placed in cases ready for shipment."

"It is certainly interesting to learn now that tuna is making its appeal as a food article, that at Avalon is located the Avalon Tuna Club, where the tuna trophies are kept that have been contested for by the most expert anglers throughout the world for more than 20 years."

Mr. Millsbaugh added that his introduction to tuna took place a few years ago when he and friends caught a large fish and baked it on the beach. He says that never was gastronomic novelty in the shape of a barbecue a more pleasing experience than was theirs when that baked tuna was served.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—One thing the United States postal banks seem to have done is to keep surplus money earned by our transient immigrant population from flowing out of the country as fast as it is earned. A certain proportion of our foreign population always has come here, and perhaps always will come here, with the fixed intention of going back "home" when a given amount of money has been made here, or when economic conditions are less favorable to it. After the panic of 1907, when jobs were not so plentiful and wages were not so tempting, there was a tremendous rush of aliens for the other side of the Atlantic ocean. They took a great deal of "ready money" out of the country with them, but undoubtedly many of those same people had been sending their money home regularly before they shipped themselves and the last of their surplus cash. The international postal money order is only one means that transient aliens have of sending their money back home to await the return of themselves. For a number of years, up to the establishment of the postal bank system, there had been a steady increase of the international money order business. In the two years immediately preceding the establishment of the postal banks the increase of the international money order business was at the rate of \$17,000,000 a year. But in the last year the international money order business dropped nearly \$12,000,000, while the postal money order deposits have now gone up to \$25,000,000, and the postmaster-general estimates that in this fiscal year ending June 30 they will reach \$50,000,000. The use of the postal banks by the transient aliens does not mean that all of their surplus money will not go, sooner or later, to the other side. If cause should arise next year to send them trooping out of the country, as they went after the panic of 1907, beyond question they would take along with them their savings in the postal banks. They might pull the total deposits down to a figure that would make the postal bank system look like a comparative failure. Nevertheless, pending any such general outflow of mobile population, the postal banks do keep alien savings here, and by that much are an advantage to the country.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—A tentative traction merger and subway construction ordinance is at last to be drawn and, if possible, submitted to the voters at the April election. So much time has been wasted by futile talk about paper alternatives, by aimless criticism of vague proposals, and by strange reluctance to tackle the real issues to be settled, that it is high time something practical were attempted. Public sentiment overwhelmingly favors the traction merger and the downtown subway. A fair agreement insuring these imperative improvements in local transportation is wished and hoped for, and would undoubtedly be approved by one of the most decisive votes ever given in the city. The people thoroughly understand that without such a merger and a central subway rapid and cheap transit is impossible in Chicago. Only unification plus a subway will enable us to take down the elevated loop, get rid of downtown terminals and useless trackage, and to relieve intolerable congestion. But, of course, the ordinance actually referred to the people must be definite and complete. The spaces now blank will need to be filled. The valuation of the surface systems is fixed; the subway feature is free from difficulty on its financial side; there are, however, some unsolved problems, one being the proper valuation of the elevated system. To this problem the council committee and the companies

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

New York Trustees Planning to Make Institution More Useful to People—Items From All Around

PLANS for making the New York public library much more than an agreeable resort for the general reader and for visitors are under discussion by the trustees, and it is expected that these plans will be put into operation this year. The annual report of the library, just submitted, clearly states the intention of the trustees and directors to make the institution a practical library for the people's needs. These facts are brought out in an issue of the New York Sun, which goes on to say: The annual report indicates that interest in American history increased in 1912. More than 60,000 volumes were read by a daily average of 216. Among the valuable acquisitions in this department were works by Catlin on the Indians and some of Catlin's original manuscripts, J. O. Lewis' "The Aboriginal Portfolio" and Sir William Johnson's "Accounts of Conferences and Treaties with the Indians." The art room was enriched by 1079 fashion plates of the first half of the nineteenth century, by a volume of splendid plates of Byzantine enameled metal. The economics division obtained a pretty definite notion of the topics that are foremost in the public mind. There were frequent requests for works on and information about the Industrial Workers of the World, longshoremen, taxation of land, women in industry, political parties in Germany and trusts. The music division was greatly strengthened. Its 32,633 volumes and pamphlets were used by 9990 readers. They had the benefit of such important accessions as a score in miniature of Wagner's "Meistersinger" and of numerous full scores of operas old and new. The newspaper room, which supplied 281 dailies and weeklies, 284 of which were American, was more popular than in 1911. It was consulted by 47,055 persons who had the benefit of 44,445 volumes. The room was a delight to people from other lands who came there to get the latest news from home, and to newly made Americans who wanted a glimpse of familiar papers. The room even supplied a Chinese-American paper, an Armenian-American paper and a Finnish-American paper, all published in this country. The revolution in China and Turkey's troubles caused more interest in the oriental room. The periodicals room had nearly 100,000 readers. Students and learned men frequented the science room and used its 39,000 volumes. There was an increase in technology readers, since this department of the library has come to appeal more widely than in past years.

The brightest and most charming feature of the library's activities was its work with children of all sizes. The central library and its 40 branches provided thousands of books and special aids for the children. How the whole community may be given the use of the school library is told in the last report of the North Carolina library commission. The school described is in Franklin county, and when the principal took charge about a year ago, the account says, he found that little or no use was put into good condition and bought as many new books as he could. The next step was to interest the people in the books and the library. This was accomplished in due time by much personal care and effort. Then it occurred to him that the older people might enjoy the same privilege and that the library might be made to exert an influence for good over the entire community. He desired especially to interest the young men of the neighborhood. With this object in view a reading room was fitted up and a number of the best monthly and weekly magazines sub-

scribed for. The bulletins on Agriculture and Home Economics, issued by the state and federal government, were obtained without charge. It was decided to have the reading room open Tuesday and Friday nights and to invite the young men to come, and to come in their working clothes. The first night was a most encouraging one. About 25 young men visited the reading room; some out of curiosity probably. But for the most part there was a genuine interest in the library, and this interest has grown until the reading room is looked upon as a permanent and important part of the community life. There is no more effective way to increase the usefulness of the school library and of gaining support for it than by extending its privileges to all the people of the community.

In the neighborhood of one of the Brooklyn libraries there is a settlement which boasts an athletic club of Italian boys. The children's librarian of the branch, seizing the opportunity to interest the boys in books through their interest in sports, printed a list of "athletic stories" under a fetching picture of a youth arrayed in football togs. The picture did the work, the captain of the club read every story on the list and got his followers to do likewise. One evening the head worker, passing the club's meeting room, overheard the captain thus laying down the law to his listeners: "Now, fellers, whatever you do, mind you play fair." This settlement worker, of long acquaintance with the standards of her staff, declared that the boy had got his idea of fair play from the library's story books and nowhere else.—New York Libraries.

A news item of interest from Cadillac, Mich., says: The Cadillac public library has recently placed in the adult reading room 16 reproductions of representative pictures by many American artists. Among the selections are the following: Alexander's "Memories," Benson's "The Sisters," Hitchcock's "A Holland Morning," Holmes' "Midsummer," Homer's "The Fog-warning," Inness's "Peace and Plenty," Pearce's "Across the Common," Richard's "On the Coast of New England," Sully's "The Torn Hat," and Wyant's "In the Still Forest." The library is giving monthly recitals (victrolas) which are proving popular with the patrons of the library and lovers of music generally.

The thirtieth annual report of the New Jersey public library commission accounts as follows for the library extension work of the past year: Mahwan, Shiloh, Sea Isle City, Farmingdale, Lambert, Ringoes and Ramsay are the new libraries on record. Eight libraries have been organized, one reorganized, and three partially reorganized. One hundred dollars has been given to one library for first purchase of books. Eleven reading circles in rural districts have been started, making a total of 62 started under the direction of the commission. Fifteen granges have started reference collections in their grange halls. Forty-three programs and 21 bibliographies have been sent to study clubs, all of which have been supplemented with traveling libraries and special loans.

A little boy living in Grover, Pa., secured "Two Little Savages," by Ernest Thompson Seton, from the traveling library sent to his community by the Pennsylvania library commission. He read the book again and again, and when the traveling library was returned to the commission, begged that a copy of the book be sent in the next library. He also asked about the cost of the book and the commission found a copy for him for 25 cents. He did not have the necessary quarter, and when he had earned it by selling papers the book had been sold. But the boy purchased a blank book with his money, borrowed "Two Little Savages" from the traveling library (in response to his appeal a copy had been included in the next library sent to Grover), and began making a manuscript copy of the book. He spent most of his summer vacation at the work. When Mr. Seton heard the story he sent his ardent admirer a copy of "Two Little Savages," and also of his latest book, "Rolf in the Woods."—North Carolina Library Bulletin.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—Once again the country is being given documentary evidence of the folly of the so-called short session of Congress. The Associated Press reports that with only three weeks of the session remaining the prodigious appropriation bills remain unconsidered, and that leaders are confronted by the necessity of "squeezing through" legislation. In the long run it will be the country that is squeezed and not Congress. Out of the chaos and rush of these expiring weeks of each session is born the pork barrel projects and similar extravaganzas that make heavy raids upon the treasury with nothing resembling an adequate return. Much, if not all, of this expensive trifling could be avoided if the impractical custom of convening early in December, then adjourning for the Christmas holidays, were abandoned. Congress should meet the first of the year and the session should run a sufficient length of time to permit of the orderly disposal of the deliberative glare of publicity—of every important question. One way out would be to set a minimum period within which the great supply bills could be reported by the House, sent to conference and then enacted. That would tend to do away with star-chamber methods and compel the parceling out of the public funds in public.

scribes for. The bulletins on Agriculture and Home Economics, issued by the state and federal government, were obtained without charge. It was decided to have the reading room open Tuesday and Friday nights and to invite the young men to come, and to come in their working clothes. The first night was a most encouraging one. About 25 young men visited the reading room; some out of curiosity probably. But for the most part there was a genuine interest in the library, and this interest has grown until the reading room is looked upon as a permanent and important part of the community life. There is no more effective way to increase the usefulness of the school library and of gaining support for it than by extending its privileges to all the people of the community.

In the neighborhood of one of the Brooklyn libraries there is a settlement which boasts an athletic club of Italian boys. The children's librarian of the branch, seizing the opportunity to interest the boys in books through their interest in sports, printed a list of "athletic stories" under a fetching picture of a youth arrayed in football togs. The picture did the work, the captain of the club read every story on the list and got his followers to do likewise. One evening the head worker, passing the club's meeting room, overheard the captain thus laying down the law to his listeners: "Now, fellers, whatever you do, mind you play fair." This settlement worker, of long acquaintance with the standards of her staff, declared that the boy had got his idea of fair play from the library's story books and nowhere else.—New York Libraries.

A news item of interest from Cadillac, Mich., says: The Cadillac public library has recently placed in the adult reading room 16 reproductions of representative pictures by many American artists. Among the selections are the following: Alexander's "Memories," Benson's "The Sisters," Hitchcock's "A Holland Morning," Holmes' "Midsummer," Homer's "The Fog-warning," Inness's "Peace and Plenty," Pearce's "Across the Common," Richard's "On the Coast of New England," Sully's "The Torn Hat," and Wyant's "In the Still Forest." The library is giving monthly recitals (victrolas) which are proving popular with the patrons of the library and lovers of music generally.

The thirtieth annual report of the New Jersey public library commission accounts as follows for the library extension work of the past year: Mahwan, Shiloh, Sea Isle City, Farmingdale, Lambert, Ringoes and Ramsay are the new libraries on record. Eight libraries have been organized, one reorganized, and three partially reorganized. One hundred dollars has been given to one library for first purchase of books. Eleven reading circles in rural districts have been started, making a total of 62 started under the direction of the commission. Fifteen granges have started reference collections in their grange halls. Forty-three programs and 21 bibliographies have been sent to study clubs, all of which have been supplemented with traveling libraries and special loans.

A little boy living in Grover, Pa., secured "Two Little Savages," by Ernest Thompson Seton, from the traveling library sent to his community by the Pennsylvania library commission. He read the book again and again, and when the traveling library was returned to the commission, begged that a copy of the book be sent in the next library. He also asked about the cost of the book and the commission found a copy for him for 25 cents. He did not have the necessary quarter, and when he had earned it by selling papers the book had been sold. But the boy purchased a blank book with his money, borrowed "Two Little Savages" from the traveling library (in response to his appeal a copy had been included in the next library sent to Grover), and began making a manuscript copy of the book. He spent most of his summer vacation at the work. When Mr. Seton heard the story he sent his ardent admirer a copy of "Two Little Savages," and also of his latest book, "Rolf in the Woods."—North Carolina Library Bulletin.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—Once again the country is being given documentary evidence of the folly of the so-called short session of Congress. The Associated Press reports that with only three weeks of the session remaining the prodigious appropriation bills remain unconsidered, and that leaders are confronted by the necessity of "squeezing through" legislation. In the long run it will be the country that is squeezed and not Congress. Out of the chaos and rush of these expiring weeks of each session is born the pork barrel projects and similar extravaganzas that make heavy raids upon the treasury with nothing resembling an adequate return. Much, if not all, of this expensive trifling could be avoided if the impractical custom of convening early in December, then adjourning for the Christmas holidays, were abandoned. Congress should meet the first of the year and the session should run a sufficient length of time to permit of the orderly disposal of the deliberative glare of publicity—of every important question. One way out would be to set a minimum period within which the great supply bills could be reported by the House, sent to conference and then enacted. That would tend to do away with star-chamber methods and compel the parceling out of the public funds in public.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—Once again the country is being given documentary evidence of the folly of the so-called short session of Congress. The Associated Press reports that with only three weeks of the session remaining the prodigious appropriation bills remain unconsidered, and that leaders are confronted by the necessity of "squeezing through" legislation. In the long run it will be the country that is squeezed and not Congress. Out of the chaos and rush of these expiring weeks of each session is born the pork barrel projects and similar extravaganzas that make heavy raids upon the treasury with nothing resembling an adequate return. Much, if not all, of this expensive trifling could be avoided if the impractical custom of convening early in December, then adjourning for the Christmas holidays, were abandoned. Congress should meet the first of the year and the session should run a sufficient length of time to permit of the orderly disposal of the deliberative glare of publicity—of every important question. One way out would be to set a minimum period within which the great supply bills could be reported by the House, sent to conference and then enacted. That would tend to do away with star-chamber methods and compel the parceling out of the public funds in public.

BANK DEPOSITS GAIN \$3,792,194. SAN DIEGO, Cal.—More than \$3,500,000 has been added to the deposits of the local banks within the past year. The exact gain is approximately \$3,792,194. The statements show an aggregate of \$20,792,194 now on deposit as against \$17,000,000 a year ago.

NEW YORK \$240. Via Rail and Boat. BAY STATE LINE. OUTSIDE STATE ROOMS, \$1.00. Daily Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE. West India, Europe, etc. Official Ticket Agents. All Steamship Lines. 322 BEEKMAN TOURIST CO. Washington Street, cor. Milk.



Spending Too Much On Rubbers?

Families seriously interested in cutting down regular running expenses will look to the rubber item. There's no satisfaction in spending money lavishly on rubbers. There's where you can save without denying yourself anything you want.

You can't get out of wearing rubbers, but you can prevent their costing so much if you'll take pains to get properly fitted with Hub-Mark rubbers. Keep them reasonably clean and wear them only over shoes they fit, and when the winter is over we are sure you'll decide it pays to choose good rubbers and to take care of them.

Illustrations of various styles of Hub-Mark rubbers are appearing in the street cars. They cost no more than any other first-class rubbers and are made in styles to fit all leather shoes. Hub-Mark rubber footwear is made for all purposes for men, women, boys and girls. The Hub-Mark is Your Value-Mark on Rubbers.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO., Malden, Mass. Established 1853

Next Sailings to
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
S.S. Kaiserin Aug. Victoria
(25,000 TONS)
February 20, 9 A. M.
HAMBURG—AMERICAN
Largest S.S. CO. OVER 400 SHIPS In the World 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
FROM NEW YORK
Kaiserin Aug. Vic., Feb. 20, 9 A. M.
Patricia, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
Pres. Grant, Feb. 24, 12 noon
Pretoria, March 6, 9 A. M.
Hamburg direct, all cables cut.
FROM BOSTON
S. S. CINCINNATI, June 24
S. S. CLEVELAND, June 27
S. S. IMPERATOR
THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP
will make her first trip from HAMBURG May 28, arriving here June 4.
Books now open for season starting June 7, 11 A. M. The IMPERATOR will continue in regular service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean
Madera, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa
NEXT SAILINGS
S. S. Hamburg, 11,000 (TONS)
February 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. Cincinnati, 17,000 (TONS)
March 11, 10 A. M.
S. S. Hamburg, April 5, 9 A. M.
S. S. Mottle, April 10, 12 noon
S. S. Hamburg, April 19, 6:30 A. M.
S. S. Hamburg, May 20, 9 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg, May 20, 9 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg, May 20, 9 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg, May 20, 9 A. M.

CRUISES
NOW IS THE TIME to book for THE PANAMA CANAL AND WEST INDIES. See the Canal Before Its Completion! LAST THREE CRUISES
March 11, by S. S. Victoria, 14,000 tons. Duration of 16 Days—\$145 and up. Each Cruise.
Write for booklet stating rates.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LINE
107 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON



For Travel—
"Better than Money"

"A. B. A." Cheques are better than money for travel in any part of the civilized world because they can be used without converting them into foreign currency, and are SAFE TO CARRY. They are useless without your signature, which identifies you, and they may be replaced if lost or stolen. Issued in \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100.

Get them at your Bank or write for information as to where the HOTEL & TRAVEL DEPT., Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO EUROPE WITH MARSTERS TOURS
Means to travel in comfort, with a small, select group, over attractive routes, under expert leadership. Parties now forming to sail in May, June and July for the Mediterranean, Continental, British Isles, Scandinavia and Japan. Book early. Few vacancies left. Party sailing June 28, S. S. "Oretic," to Mediterranean. Our new Travel Booklet No. 27 sent free on request.
MARSTERS EUROPEAN TOURS
248 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
Up-to-date office for tickets and Staterooms. Clyde and favored lines. Merchants & Miners, all lines to Bermuda, West India, Europe, etc.
Official Ticket Agents. All Steamship Lines.
322 BEEKMAN TOURIST CO.
Washington Street, cor. Milk.

NEW YORK \$240. Via Rail and Boat. BAY STATE LINE. OUTSIDE STATE ROOMS, \$1.00. Daily Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE. West India, Europe, etc. Official Ticket Agents. All Steamship Lines. 322 BEEKMAN TOURIST CO. Washington Street, cor. Milk.



Jamaica Land of Smiling Summer

You will enjoy every moment of your trip there—not only the five-day ocean voyage from New York but the fascinating outdoor life which this lovely island affords.

Our big, comfortable steamers stop there both ways on their cruise to the Panama Canal and an indefinite stop-over is permitted.

Write for beautifully illustrated booklet. It tells the whole story.

22-Day Cruise to Jamaica, Panama and Santa Marta every Wednesday from New York, \$135.00 and up.
21-Day Cruise to Jamaica, Panama and Costa Rica every Saturday from New York, \$140.00 and up.
Jamaica only and back, \$85.50 and up.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
Long Wharf, BOSTON 17 Battery Pl., NEW YORK
Or any Steamship or Tourist Agency. (36)

JAPAN
In Cherry Blossom Season
Select parties leave San Francisco March 1 and 15, for a complete tour in this charming country at its most attractive season. Program 47.

EUROPE
Seventy Spring and Summer Tours
Tours de Luxe and Vacation Tours at popular prices. All routes—distinctive features. Departures via Mediterranean March to July. Via North Atlantic May to August. Itineraries include best of Europe, rates of season. Send for Program 32.

Steamship Tickets by All Lines
THOS. COOK & SON
336 Washington Street, Boston
Cook's Travelers' Cheques Good Everywhere

EUROPE
At Moderate Cost
Attractive Spring Mediterranean Trips and many others.
Italy, Hill Towns and Riviera, March 15. Efficient management. Small parties.
THE PILGRIM TOURS
306 Washington St., Boston
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., Agents
Boston New York Phila. Chicago

BERMUDA
The Ideal Winter and Spring Resort. Our Illustrated Folder contains Map of the Islands, Steamer sailing schedule, list of fares, list of hotels and boarding houses. What to See, and other information. Send for free on application to
GEO. E. MARSTERS, Agent
Bermuda Steamship Lines
248 Washington Street BOSTON

THE
Hotel and Travel Dept.
OF THE
CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE
MONITOR
IS ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

Address
HOTEL AND TRAVEL
DEPARTMENT
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

SEASON'S FORERUNNERS

Spring must be just around the corner, for we are in receipt of the usual spring consignment of ambition-destroying lake and mountain resort literature, all decorated up with pictures of scenery that you'd never recognize when you see the originals.—St. Paul Dispatch.

GET THAT FREE

While auto owners always say That they are constant buyers: They're thankful they don't have to pay For air to fill the tires.
—Auto World.

EARTH AND OCEAN

"The earth has two great divisions," wrote a schoolboy in his geographical essay, "the sea and terra cotta, or land."
—Denver Times.

CAREFUL WHAT HE SAYS

"I hear you've had an interview with Woodrow Wilson."

"Yes."
"How do you size him up?"
"Well, I think I can safely say that he's one of the best listeners I ever met."—Chicago Record-Herald.

GO SHAKE HIS HAND

When a man has done a thing That is worthy of a cheer Do not wait till others bring The praise he longs to hear; Don't lag behind Till others find Him worthy of attention; Be first to show Him that you know His star is in ascension.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

ELECTRIC CABLE PUT INTO LOCKS

ANCON, C. Z.—Electric cables for control, power, and lighting systems of the locks will be carried in vitrified clay duct, which has already been placed at Gatun and Pedro Miguel locks and is being placed at Miraflores.

For the control and power systems 246 miles of lead covered cable are to be pulled through these ducts, 40 per cent of the total amount that was placed by the largest power company in the United States during the 20 years preceding 1908.

469 BILLS INTRODUCED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Until date 309 bills have been introduced in the House and 100 in the Senate. A review of the work done by both houses shows the following: House bills passed by the House, local 94, general 24; Senate bills passed by the Senate, local 44, general 31; House bills passed by the Senate, local 18, general 6; Senate bills passed by the House, local 21, general 19.

DRANK FROM LINCOLN'S CUP

ANDERSON, Ind.—While the G. A. R. part of this city was observing Lincoln day, John W. Lovet exhibited a silver goblet that was used by Abraham Lincoln when he was in the White House. Mr. Lovet filled the cup with grape juice and all the veterans drank from it.

MARKING TIME

The Dietrich Special-Gazette has a poet on its staff who observes the flight of time in that town. He says:

Our faith is growing stronger,
New hopes around us flock;
We notice it no longer
Gets dark at 4 o'clock.
—Exchange.

HAD LIVELY DEBATE

The subject discussed at the last meeting of the Literary was: "Resolved which is the best setter: A Plymouth Rock hen or our village statesmen."
—Correspondence of Toledo News-Bee.

KEEPING BUSY, THOUGH

"What's Wilegley doing for a living, now?"
"Writing jokes for the comic journals, so I hear."

"Is he getting by with it?"
"Well, he hasn't got any in yet, so far as I can see."—St. Louis Republic.

ALWAYS WITH THEM

With the people who can't forget the past is always present.—New York Times.

MERELY A PRECAUTION

"Why did Diogenes go around with a lantern, pa?"
"I suppose the motor law required it."
—New York Times.

GETTING UP IN THE WORLD

"I understand," said the visitor, "that your son has risen to a high position?"
"Yes," replied Mrs. Smythe. "James has secured an excellent position as chauffeur of an aeroplane."—St. Paul Dispatch.

WIRELESS PLANT TO BE IMPROVED

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Extensive improvements and additions to its wireless station and laboratory in Palo Alto, which, when completed, will make it the most elaborately equipped plant between San Francisco and Los Angeles, have been begun by the Federal Telegraph Company.

Lee de Forest, local representative of the company, says that within the next year or two the entire property of the concern, comprising a quarter of a block, will be covered with modern buildings for the transmission of messages and the manufacture of wireless apparatus.

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

WESTERN

WESTERN

Hotel La Salle
Chicago's Finest Hotel

RATES:
One Person
Room with detached bath, per day \$2 to \$3
Room with private bath, per day \$3 to \$5
Two Persons
Room with detached bath, per day \$3 to \$5
Room with private bath, per day \$5 to \$8
Two Persons
Two connecting rooms with bath, per day \$5 to \$8
Four Persons
Two connecting rooms with bath, per day \$8 to \$15
Suites: \$10 to \$35 per day
ERNEST J. STEVENS, Vice Pres. & Mgr.
La Salle at Madison St.

THE popularity of a hotel is determined by its location, its equipment, the spirit of its management and its service. By the excellence of these things Hotel La Salle has won the approval of the public. Hotel La Salle gives more for the price you pay than any other hotel in Chicago.

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS

Palace Hotel
The Historic Court
A legacy of the past
A symbol of the future

The Fairmont
The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most
MAJESTIC SCENERY in the WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

Hotel St. Francis
SAN FRANCISCO
In the Center of the City's Life and Color.
Under the Management of JAMES WOODS.

EL VAVRA
APARTMENTS
Every comfort, unequalled climate, magnificent views, elevator, steam heat, hot and cold water; close in, yet quiet as country home; private phones.
THOMAS STONE, Proprietor
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

HOTEL COURT
Nash St., Near Stockton
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
One of San Francisco's most elegant and exclusive family hotels. Rates—European plan, \$1.50 up. American plan, \$3 up. Special rate for permanent guests. Situated in downtown shopping and theater district.
JAMES W. FLANNERY, Manager

CHATEAU LAURIER
OTTAWA, CANADA
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
The new \$2,000,000 Hotel situated in the heart of the Dominion Capital. Accommodation, 350 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rates \$3.00 upwards. European Plan.
F. W. HEROMAN, Manager in Chief Hotel, Grand Trunk Railway System.

NEW HOTEL TITCHFIELD
Port Antonio, Jamaica
Most perfectly appointed tropical hotel in the world. Hot and cold water in each room; private baths; orchestra, electricity; laundry; garage; telephone; cable and post office; eight hundred feet of piazza; all outdoor amusements. Open until April 30.
E. R. GRABOW CO., Port Antonio, Jamaica
or United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

CHATEAU DE SOISY
Near Paris
French Protestant family takes pensioners; historic chateau, 12-acre park. Ask for views. French lessons given if desired.
M. WILLIAMSON DE VISME
SOISY-SOUS-ETIOILES

Gasparilla Inn
BOCA GRANDE, FLORIDA
FIRST SEASON
Suiter with private bath, every convenience, everything new. Under management of MR. FRANK H. ABBOTT. Write for booklet.

The Hamilton
14th and K Streets, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A select family and transient hotel, most conveniently located, all modern improvements and homelike. Table exceptionally good. American plan. Rates \$2.50 up per day. Special rates for a prolonged stay. Send for booklet.
IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

Kirkland Cool Springs
CAMDEN, S. C.
A beautiful old Colonial Southern house, open for guests, a refined place for refined people. For terms apply to MRS. S. B. F. BELL, Camden, S. C.

ARBOR INN
One Block from Lake Michigan
Sunny Rooms—Every Convenience
EXCELLENT CAFE
Half Block to Trolley and Ill. C.
MRS. PERRY, 4786 Lake Ave.—Oakland 5887
CHICAGO, ILL.

HOTEL ROSSLYN **NATICK HOUSE**
HART & BROS. ANNOUNCE OPENING OF THE NEW ROSSLYN HOTEL IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREE AUTO BUS Meets All Trains
European, 75c to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$5.00
European, 50c to \$2.00
American, \$1.50 to \$2.50
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

MAKE YOUR HEADQUARTERS
THE ANGELUS
In LOS ANGELES, Cal.
One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort, beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan.
C. C. LOOMIS and HARRY LOOMIS, Lessees.

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

U. S. GRANT HOTEL
SAN DIEGO - CALIFORNIA
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Tariff \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.
J. K. HOLMES, Managing Director.
(For 10 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Contentment and Satisfaction Are Assured at
THE ST. ANTHONY HOTEL
F. M. SWEARINGEN, President and Manager
W. O. BRINKER, Asst. Mgr.
New, spacious, beautifully furnished, combining in its complete equipment the quiet comfort of a home with the attraction of a luxurious hotel. Where special attention is given to detail in every line of service. Central and quiet location, facing park. The Military of Fort Sam Houston, the most conspicuous Army Post in America, adds greatly to the social life of the St. Anthony, which is recognized as the Hotel Par Excellence of the great state of Texas.
Automobiles are assured of magnificent rock bed and oil covered roads
EUROPEAN PLAN. 450 ROOMS. 400 with bath. ALL with toilet and lavatory.

The Adolphus
DALLAS, TEXAS
A Monument to Modern Hotel Construction and Equipment.
Designed for Comfort and Service.
EUROPEAN PLAN: FROM \$2.00 A DAY UP
ALVAH WILSON, Manager

THE GUNTER
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Absolutely fireproof, new and modern, beautifully furnished, excellent cuisine, perfect service.
SAN ANTONIO HOTEL CO., Owners. PERCY TYRRELL, Manager.

Nueces Hotel and Pavilion
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS
The "Naples of the Gulf."
Absolutely modern and fireproof. General recreation: Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Golf, etc. The best winter climate in the South.
H. M. FRANKS, Manager

HOTEL BENDER
HOUSTON, TEXAS
—285 ROOMS—EUROPEAN PLAN—FIRE-PROOF—
A REALLY COMFORTABLE NEW HOTEL
ABSOLUTELY MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL
B. S. SWEARINGEN, MANAGING DIRECTOR

Corpus Beach Hotel
Corpus Christi - Texas
SURF BATHING FISHING BOATING GOLF
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND
Situated on a peninsula with magnificent water views from every room. Modern in every respect.
AMERICAN PLAN, \$3.50 PER DAY UP
Write for reservation
GEO. E. KORST, Manager
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN TEXAS
For booklet address Hotel and Travel Department, Monitor

The New Monteleone
NEW ORLEANS
MODERN. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.
Rates: Room with detached bath, \$1.00 up.
Room with private bath, \$2.50 up.
JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

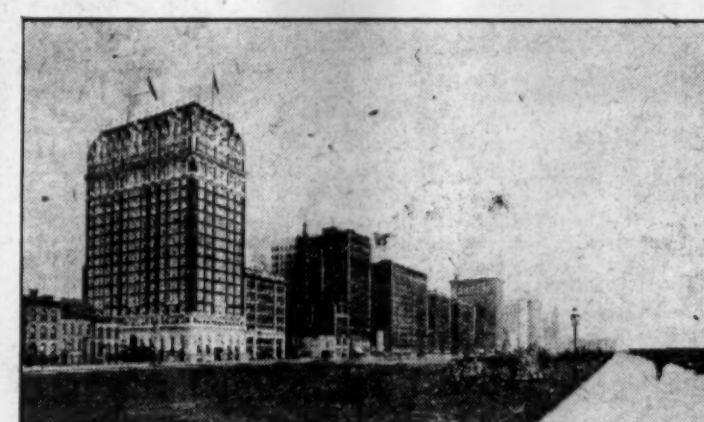
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA WINDSOR HOTEL
Jacksonville's finest and Florida's largest
and Best Year Round Hotel
Conducted on both European and American Plans. Reasonable rates assured. Cleanliness and superior service characteristic of the hotel.
THOMAS M. WILSON, Prop. and Manager.
A. F. WILSON, Asst. Manager.

WESTERN

WESTERN

The Blackstone
Chicago

The House of Harmony



The Most Talked of
AND
The Best Thought of
Hotel
IN THE UNITED STATES

RATES
Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50
Single rooms with bath \$3.00 \$3.50 and \$4.00
Large double rooms with bath \$5.00 to \$8.00
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath \$10.00 to \$25.00
(Each bathroom has an outside window)

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., OWNERS AND MANAGERS

SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN

"The City Care Forgot"
NEW ORLEANS
America's Convention and Carnival City
No Resort Offers a Wider Range of Pleasurable Occupation—Golf, Polo, Tennis, Yachting, Fishing, Shooting, Six Theatres, Grand Opera
The St. Charles
"FINEST ALL YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH"
EUROPEAN PLAN MODERN FIREPROOF
A well-ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure
Send for Booklet of NEW ORLEANS
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Proprietors

THE QUAIN, HISTORIC SOUTH
Two New Fireproof Hotels of Peculiar Excellence
MOBILE ALABAMA PENSACOLA FLORIDA
The Cawthon The San Carlos
Golf, Fishing, Shooting, Yachting, Shell Roads, Superb Climate
Operated by THE HERVEY HOTEL CO. Address either hotel for booklet.

THE DE SOTO
SAVANNAH, GA.
American and European Plans.
One Hundred Rooms with Bath.
SAVANNAH'S TOURIST HOTEL.
Complete with every comfort. Catering to the most exacting family and transient trade. Home of the Grand Prize and Vanderbilt Cup Auto Course, Golf and Tennis.
H. W. POWERS, Mgr.

FLORENCE VILLA
FLORIDA
A PLANTATION HOME with all the conveniences and service of a modern first-class hotel. Situated in a 40-acre grove of oranges and grape fruit. 97 lakes within a radius of 8 miles; good fishing. Send for booklet.
W. H. BOAL, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND
250 ROOMS MODERN BATHS
HOTEL OXFORD
COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of N. & A. R. R. and M. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House
European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.
G. A. WOOLLEY, Manager.

Copley Plaza Hotel
Huntington Avenue, Exterior and Biogen Streets, BOSTON
Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.
AMOS H. WHIFFLE, Owner and Prop.

Copley Square Hotel
Huntington Avenue, Exterior and Biogen Streets, BOSTON
Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.
AMOS H. WHIFFLE, Owner and Prop.

Hotel Westminster
COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON
C. A. GLEASON

Hotel Nottingham
COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON
European Plan. Rooms \$1.50 Up.
FRANCIS HOWE, Prop.

Hotel Brunswick
Boston
H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

LAKOTA HOTEL

MICHIGAN BOULEVARD AND THIRTIETH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Convenient to the downtown shops and theaters and Coliseum and South parks.
The quiet, refined, homelike surroundings make it especially attractive to guests desiring to escape the annoyance and confusion of the downtown district.
The 250 rooms are handsomely furnished, are of generous size, all with outside light and air. The hotel is conducted on the European plan in an efficient manner, conducive to quiet and intelligent service. The hotel is chiefly residential, but rooms and suites may be had by the day, week or month and at moderate rates.
The dining room service is a la carte and is exceptionally good. For further information and rates address the Manager.

Merchants Hotel
St. Paul, Minn.
EUROPEAN PLAN
Monitor Readers will receive every attention
RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES
GEO. R. KIBBE - - - Manager

THE SHIRLEY
THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS
IRWIN B. ALLEN - DENVER, COLO.

THE IMPERIAL
PORTLAND, ORE.
MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
PHIL METSCHAN & SONS PROPRIETORS

HOTEL KUPPER
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Conveniently located in Shopping District
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone
European Plan—\$1.00 to \$3.00 per day

HOTEL RADISSON
Minneapolis, Minn. U. S. A.
The Premier Hotel.
Opened in 1910. Cost \$1,500,000.
Hotel Radisson Co.

CHICAGO, ILL. EUROPEAN-RESIDENTIAL ELEGANT NEW HOTEL GRASMERE
"RESTFUL" IN CONNECTION SHERIDAN ROAD AND EASTWOOD AVE.
O. FRED. BRANDELMAN, Prop. & Mgr.

PORTLAND, OREGON—11th AND STARK HOTEL BLACKSTONE
Centrally located. \$1.00 and up. European plan. Rates to permanent guests.
HENRY KOEHLER, Prop.

WHEN IN SEATTLE VISIT
MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON
109 Columbia St. and 503 Third Avenue SEATTLE, WASH.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

DOSTON AND N E

EDUCATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ELOYMENT—Young girl attending
conventual duties work,
either in office or as maid or com-
; will wait on table in private
; \$2.00 weekly; 25, 187 St.
; title, \$4 wmk. Mention No. 8856.
FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free
S Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 69)

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER de-
sires position by day or week; best of re-
f.; MISS E. E. TAYLOR, 45 Bicker-
; Suite 4, Boston. 24

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted in pri-
vate home, references; MISS ELLA
; 41 La Grange st., Boston. 24

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, desires
; FLORENCE MacIVER, 20 Clare-
; street, Boston. 24

GIRL, desires position and gen-
eral housework as teacher of
English, music, dancing, deport-
ment; Address C. W. GENTING, 38 West
Norwalk, Conn. 24

WOMAN GIRL, 30, five months in coun-
try, position at house or chamber-
maid in private family; 222 N. ST.
ST., & Lamont av., Cambridge. 25

WANTS POSITION as cook or general
worker. CATHERINE CALLAHAN,
mechanic st Roxbury, Mass., near
the Blue Arts Building. 25

(18) wants work afternoons. MAR-
TIN DOHERTY, 890½ Harrison av.,

...dies' orchestra. EVA L. MURRAY,
tham st., E. Lynn, Mass. 24

KEEPER. Protestant American,
 position in small family; business
 experience substantial. Apply to
 best of references. MISS ANNIE M.
 14 Edson st., Dorchester, Mass. 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100
 101
 102
 103
 104
 105
 106
 107
 108
 109
 110
 111
 112
 113
 114
 115
 116
 117
 118
 119
 120
 121
 122
 123
 124
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129
 130
 131
 132
 133
 134
 135
 136
 137
 138
 139
 140
 141
 142
 143
 144
 145
 146
 147
 148
 149
 150
 151
 152
 153
 154
 155
 156
 157
 158
 159
 160
 161
 162
 163
 164
 165
 166
 167
 168
 169
 170
 171
 172
 173
 174
 175
 176
 177
 178
 179
 180
 181
 182
 183
 184
 185
 186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420
 421
 422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427
 428
 429
 430
 431
 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
 440
 441
 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
 447
 448
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
 455
 456
 457
 458
 459
 460
 461
 462
 463
 464
 465
 466
 467
 468
 469
 470
 471
 472
 473
 474
 475
 476
 477
 478
 479
 480
 481
 482
 483
 484
 485
 486
 487
 488
 489
 490
 491
 492
 493
 494
 495
 496
 497
 498
 499
 500
 501
 502
 503
 504
 505
 506
 507
 508
 509
 510
 511
 512
 513
 514
 515
 516
 517
 518
 519
 520
 521
 522
 523
 524
 525
 526
 527
 528
 529
 530
 531
 532
 533
 534
 535
 536
 537
 538

single, residence Ipswich; has best
rences; graduate domestic science

57-48 week; mention \$790. STATE
 EMP OFFICE (service free to all
 in city). Boston, Tel. 2-2900. 20
 CE WORK; 20, single, residence
 age, 37 week; good references; men-
 53. STATE FREE EMP OFFICE
 (free to all). 3 Kneeland st. Bos-
 ton, 02109. 24
 SIAN DRESSMAKER, just arrived,
 need in all kinds of fine Parisian
 also remodeling and alterations,
 position in first-class establishment,
 out of day out. Tel. 5-2300. 19
 8 Broad st. Lynn, Mass. 19
 MANENT WORK wanted cleaning
 buildings, etc., or would take morn-
 ing in apartments. SARAH ARM-
 strong, 1000 Washington St. 19

POSITION WANTED by Protestant woman, experienced dressmaker, seamstress.

all kinds family household
 light duties; references: city of
 KING, 1164 Adams
 Chester, Mass. 29
PROTESTANT WOMAN of refinement
 position as housekeeper; would
 as companion to elderly per-
 anything where willingness, kind-
 nesses, and fidelity. Letter to
 SHEPSON, 33 Pleasant st. Win-
 chester, Mass. 19
PLEASANT WOMAN, first-class cook,
 situation in small family where
 slip is kept; home rather than wages
 LYDIA JONES, 12 Casseuse st.
 24
REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN with
 good education; would be house-
 or as a companion or helper to
 lady or couple, or care for one
 small child; no salary reference
 MISS ALICE W. LADD, Box
 448, South Adams, Mass. 27
VERY EDUCATED LADY would
 position as companion to lady; would
 herself useful; is fine sewer; for small
 additional salary. Letter to
 ANN HARRIS, 623 Tremont st. Boston 20
REFINED COLORED GIRL (19) would
 position taking care of children and
 housework; references: M. E.
 311 Columbia av. Boston. Write 21
NEED HOLLAND WOMAN wisel-
 ned to take home; every family
 and work. MRS. ROBERTSON. 200
 Roxbury 24
ABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants ac-
 counting—good cook, or any house-
 hold private family. Letter to
 J. C. CUNARD, 211
 Roxbury, Mass. 24
ABLE SCOTCH WOMAN wants
 position. Address MAGGIE
 730 Columbus av. Boston; tel.
 19
PROTESTANT, Protestant, would like
 as demonstrator; references fur-
 E. V. NOYES, 7 Hayden st., Mar-
 tinsburg, W. Va. 19
SLADY (groceries), or sewing 3
 a week; age 35, married, residence
 1853 Broadway, New York City. 17

EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
and st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 20

STRESS—Colored young lady
like to sew with dressmaker or in
house. C. LETTMANN, 5 West at
Edge Mass. 20

ING by the day wanted by woman
to work; can mend needle; \$1.25
per week; reliable. Ref. Mrs. J.
Address MISS E. E. HATCH, 125
at, Boston. 19

ATION wanted by a middle-aged
woman for an elderly person as reader, at-
or confidential secretary. Address
L. KENDAL Methuen. 19

ER—A young woman, care for eld-
er and do light housework. Ref.
MISS MARY JAMES, 1001 Wash-
ington, at, Boston. 20

NOGRAPHER—Young lady desires
to work; experienced and has references.
Address COFFEY, 7 Woodward park,
Edge Mass. 19

NOGRAPHER and typewriter,
experienced, desires position in Boston; ac-
cords preferred; references. MISS
MATTIE M. MATTIE, 1001 Wash-
ington, at, Boston. 19

WHICH SHOULD BE
CONSULTED

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

EASTERN

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS
HARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1462.

ANDIRONS
ANDIRONS, CHIMNEY FURNISHINGS, B. F. MACY
410 Boylston St., Boston, Tel. B. B. 3000.

ART
O. CUSUMANO, Importer Florentine specialties, majolica, terra cotta carved goods. 336 Boylston St., Boston.

ART IN POST CARDS
REPRODUCTIONS of Old Masters in colors at 5 cents each; send for free catalogue. O. CUSUMANO, 336 Boylston St.

ARTISTS
PICTURES AND CARDS; lesson markers 25c; Scripture Roll, for the wall, with picture of Good Shepherd and extra leaf with helpful words, \$1.10 postpaid; cat. free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston St.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St.

BRASS CRAFT
J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS
G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange St., off State St.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Camelskins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES
J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston, Mass.—Best Cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET BEATING
ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., Carpet Beating, Upholstery Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning. 130 Kemble St., Roxbury. Tel. 1070.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER
RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer St., Boston.

CUSTOM CORSETS
LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HERMONA," ready-to-wear corsets. MADAM SAIRA, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston St., Boston.

CUTLERY
J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
New Styles in Neckwear coming in every week. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. Ave.

FLORISTS
FLOWERS freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park St., May 2311.

FURNITURE
MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

FURNITURE EXCHANGE
NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. SPRAGUE, 51-53 Beverly St., Rich. 2777.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES
HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton Pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candelabras, and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GROCERS
YOU GET QUALITY AT CORN-ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington St., Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR WORK
COMINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders solicited. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple Pl., formerly 48 Winter St.

HARDWARE
J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BULL-ERS and GENERAL HARDWARE.

IMPORTERS
RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO.—Brasses, Silver, Embroideries, Hand-made Laces, Toys, Wholesale and Retail, 429 Boylston St., Boston; 12 W. 31st St., New York.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS
"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE," NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING
McDONALD-WEBER CO., 150 TREMONT ST., BOSTON Order Dept., Oxford 433

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield St., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES AND FRAMES
W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 408 Boylston St., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.

PRINTING
BUSINESS CARDS, Envelopes, Letter Heads, \$1.50 per 1000. UNION PRINTING CO., 38 Court St., Boston. Ask for Mr. Kline.

PLUMBERS
JOHN CRAWFORD CO., PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS. Est. 1865. 41 Howard St., Tel. 1416 Hay.

RESTAURANTS
WARREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, 66 Milk St., Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S LUNCH, 1086 Boylston St., Boston. Lunches to take out.

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeley Bldg. Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.
UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington St., Tel. Main 1728. Send for catalogue.

RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS
ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington St., opp. Adams Sq. subway sta. Stencils and Cutters. WE MARK our DOG COLLARS FREE.

EASTERN

BOSTON (Continued)

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
SHARPENED, 2 CENTS EACH. All work guaranteed and returned postpaid. HUB SHARPENING CO., 603 Boylston St.

TYPEWRITERS
YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5. Sell on easy terms. Rem. No. 8, Smith No. 2. AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield St.

WALL PAPER
AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 35-40 CORNHILL. Expert Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality. Novelty designs a feature; reproductions of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

LYNN, MASS.
LA GRECQUE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, the garments that sell. Sold exclusively in Lynn by DONALD BROS., 10 to 38 Market St., Lynn.

CLOTHIERS
BESSE ROFFE CO. Outfitters to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods, Fair Prices.

COAL AND WOOD
SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEW-HALL, Inc., 8 Central sq., Lynn, Mass. Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

FOOD STORE
J. B. BLOOD COMPANY "Everything to Eat" Telephone Lynn 2800

FURNITURE AND CARPETS
HILL, WELCH CO., Housefurnishers and Upholsters. Store on two streets. MONROE and OXFORD STS.

RESTAURANTS
HUNT'S LUNCH QUALITY FOOD IN CENTRAL SQUARE

SHOE STORE
RUBBER FOOTWEAR of good quality—properly fitted—can always be found at HOLKINS' SHOE STORE, 100 N. J. PALMER, manager, 20 Market St.

WEST SOMERVILLE
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
J. H. DALTON & SON CO. Groceries and Provisions at Boston Prices. Tel. 28 Holland St., West Somerville, Mass.

MALDEN, MASS.
FURNITURE
COME TO MALDEN for Furniture values. Always 25% lower than city prices. Reason for this: Lower rentals, light storage, etc. Very latest designs; best makes. CLIFFORD & BLACK

GENERAL DRY GOODS
WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple. Tel. 28 Holland St., West Somerville, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
BOOTS AND SHOES
ALL OF THE NEWEST FALL STYLES for men, women and children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 505 Mass. Ave.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE
SLEDGES, SKATES, skates sharpened, winch, sleds, etc. Central Square Hardware Co.

FLORIST
ROBBINS BROS., 630 Massachusetts Ave. Mail and telephone orders delivered all over New England. Tel. 2850 Camb.

FURNITURE
C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette St., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVING
HERSUNG & CO., Inc.—Movers of Furniture, Pianos, etc. Auto trucks used. Storage, 636 Mass. Ave. Phone Camb. 735.

NEW YORK CITY
AGENCY
E. MABEL FLOOD (Pub. Sten.) Stenographer, Office Help, etc., furnished free. 320 Broadway. Phone Worth 645.

ART
"LA BOTTEGA" 28 East 28th St. Objects of Art and Reproductions Italian, French, Chinese, Frames.

ARTISTIC CARDS
MESSAGES OF CHEER for all occasions. Quotations from the Bible and ART EXCHANGE, 8 W. cor. Madison and 34th.

BOOKS
THE BOOKERY PUBLISHING CO.—Books manufactured for public and private use. 12 E. 38th St., N.Y. Tel. Murray Hill 3280.

BOOKBINDERS
PFISTER BOOKBINDING CO., Inc. All kinds of bookbinding. Phone 2500 Mad. Sq. 141 E. 25th St.

BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER
FOR HOME COOKING and efficient service nothing better can be found than "THE THISTLE," 180 Madison Ave., just below 34th St.

CORSETS
GUSSARD FRONT LACED CORSETS—Also back laced corsets; fitted by experienced corsetiere, \$5.50 up; corsets to order, \$10 up; send postal for booklet. OLIMSTAD CORSET CO., 44 West 22nd St., N.Y. Phone Gramercy 5224.

DECORATIVE HOME FURNISHINGS
DAMES-COX STUDIOS, 30 East 34th St. Harmonious homes planned and executed; shopful of original, exclusive-art objects.

DECORATIVE HOUSE FURNISHINGS
THE SHOP IN THE STABLE LOFT, 20 East 34th Street. Braided rugs, English Rock Chintz, Britany Pottery, Miniature Colonial Furniture, Embroideries from Scuola Femile and Italian Novelties.

DENTISTS
DR. CHAS. G. PEARSE DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES 101 West 2nd St. Phone 30 Columbus.

DRESSMAKING
MRS. WILSON, formerly with Mrs. O'Brien Co.; original designs; evening and afternoon gowns; trousseaus. 20 E. 28th St. Tel. 365 Mad. Sq.

EASTERN

NEW YORK CITY (Continued)

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION
JOHN T. WHITEHEAD & SON Supplies and Repairs a Specialty. 1009 8th Ave. Tel. Columbus 1140.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
CHELSEA SQUARE BUREAU OF INFORMATION Agency, Mary Carter Nelson, 156 Fifth Ave. Phone 4428 Gramercy.

GOWNS
PEARL A. STORY, 2010 Broadway. GOWNS and ARTS. Corner 68th Street. Tel. 5732 Columbus.

HAIRDRESSING
MISS KILUSE Hairdressing and Manicuring Parlors, 2570 Broadway, N.Y. Tel. River 1753.

LUNCHEON
THE PERRY, 22 East 53d St. "The Olden Tea Room in New York City. Breakfast, luncheon, afternoon tea, club dinner.

MILLINERY
TRIMMED WINTER HATS Reduced to \$2.50. 42 E. 4th St. MISS E. BROWN, 427 Fifth Ave.

MILLINERY—BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN
LATEST PARISIAN STYLES—Spring Importations. Pre-season prices. MADAM ANK L'CKLE, 1307 Fulton St., 288A Stuyvesant Ave.

PAPER HANGER AND DECORATOR
WILLIAM F. ALLAN Wall coverings dry cleaned without removal. Tel. Bryant 6884. 10 East 43d St.

PHOTOGRAPHER
FALK, 14 W. 33d St. (opp. Waldorf) Color prints produced entirely by Photographers; Sepia prints; Carbon enlargements.

PICTURES AND FRAMES
UNIQUE AND ARTISTIC PICTURES and framing at extremely low prices. THE PICTURECRAFT SHOP, 35 E. 28th St.

PRINTERS
THE RICHARDSON PRESS 156 Leonard St. (Phone 550 Franklin.) Booklets, Post Cards, Publications

THE WILLET PRESS
5 West 50th St., New York. Printers of catalogues, booklets and job work.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
ARTHUR H. COHEN Insurance—Business, Leasing—Loans. 1547 Broadway. Phone, Bryant 114.

MISS LEWIS
Real Estate and Insurance 500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Bryant 4087, 4088

SHOPPING COMMISSIONER
HELEN CURTIS Shopping without charge. Bank references. Send for BOOKLET, 94 Fifth Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FURNITURE—Repaired—Refinished T. J. SCARBOROUGH 309 So. Frazier St. Phone Belmont 1749-L.

ART NOVELTIES
QUARTERLY COVERS, Markers, Books, etc. Book and Art Exchange, 512 Perry Bldg. Branch, The Preston, Atlantic City, N. J.

CORSETS
BOSTON SPECIALTY front-laced corsets. Unequalled for comfort, durability, style, economy. Call or send for MRS. S. T. BAYLISS, 6217 Cedar Ave., W. Phila.

THE NU BONE CORSET—For appointments at customer's home address for MRS. SMITH, 100 Maplewood Ave., Germantown, Pa.

DENTISTS
DR. AUSTIN MACD. LOWRIE 4624 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Phone Woodland 3526-W.

GOWNS AND LINGERIE MAKERS
MRS. O. B. MORRIS Gowns and Lingerie, Specialty Skirts 304 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia

MANICURING AND HAIRDRESSING
MADAME S. V. FENSLER Instruction given. Denckla bldg., N. W. 11th and Market sts. Entrance on 11th.

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING—By appointment. MISS LILLIAN KIMSEY, 2902 N. 11th St., Philadelphia.

MILLINERY
KESEL and JUSTICE, 130 South Fifteenth St.

NOVELTY SHOP
CLARA S. SMITH invites the inspection of the GERMANTOWN NOVELTY SHOP, 64 W. Chelton Ave.; exclusive novelties, art needlework, beadcraft and gift ideas.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE
FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES OF WOMEN'S HANDIWORK; also cards and booklets for sale at 6217 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
ATTORNEYS
W. J. JORDAN 605-606 Court Bldg. Phone 3937 Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEPARTMENT STORES
McCREERY & CO. DRY GOODS Wood St., at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO. Diamonds direct from the cutters. 435-437 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GROCERIES
KUHNS & BRO. CO. For everything good to eat. 6100 Centre Ave. Phone Hilland 1807

WALL PAPER AND PAINTING
SAMUEL RITCHIE DECORATING CO. Papering, Painting, Hardwood Finishing. Ask about White Woodwork Cleaner. Jenkins Arcade. Phone Court 878.

RICHMOND, VA.
STORAGE
W. FRED RICHARDSON, INC. Fireproof Storage and Transfer Department Main and Belvidere sts., Richmond, Va.

MINNEAPOLIS
BOOK AND ART SHOP BOOKS, MOTTOES, PICTURES, Lesson Markers, etc. BOOK AND ART SHOP, 1061 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS
A. L. VROOMAN, Importer of Gloves, Furs, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Fine Underwear, Shirt Waists, Blouses, Corsets, etc. 904 Nicollet Ave.

CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL.

ART
ARTISTIC GIFT SHOP—Baskets, Pottery, Books, Easter novelties, Book and Art Exchange, room 304, 81 E. Madison St.

HELEN C. LEDGERWOOD, formerly with Caroline M. Ruy. A new and complete line of Book Lesson Markers and articles pertaining to Arts and Crafts, 116 South Michigan Ave.

CLASSES IN OIL, Water Colors and China Painting. Order work solicited. STUDIO 2343 Drexel boulevard, Mrs. A. W. Orlatte.

ARTS AND CRAFTS
THE ARTS AND CRAFTS BOOK SHOP—Formerly located in the Venetian Bldg., now at the New Monroe Bldg., 104 S. Mich. Blvd., suite 616. Complete line of books, lesson markers, quarterly covers. Cross and Crova Jewelry, also a beautiful line of needlework novelties.

BOOTS AND SHOES
CORSON'S EXCLUSIVE SHOE SHOP. Lewis leather bldg., 104 S. Michigan St. High class reliable shoes for all.

CARPET AND RUG CLEANING
D. H. SHOUKARI Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets Cleaned and Repaired. 1352 East 47th Street. Oakland 1861.

CLEANERS
WM. E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER. Wearing Apparel, House Furnishings. 6330 Madison Ave. Tel. Hyde Park 178.

CORSETS
MISS J. PREBENSEN Howd Corsets, etc., SUMNER CO. cor. Mich. and 4th Aves. Tel. Cherry 3727.

GIFT SHOP
KADE—ODD KRAFT SHOP Art Novelties, Baskets and Neckwear. 2048 Cottage Grove, Drexel Bank Building.

GIFT STUDIO
GIFT STUDIO—1028 Fine Arts Bldg.—A great variety of hand-made articles to suit the individual taste. Tel. Harr. 6003.

GOWNS
J. FREEDMAN High Class Apparel for Ladies. Phone Oakland 2285. 1351 E. 47th St.

LADIES' ZEISS
LADIES' TAILOR 1012 1/2 Heworth Building New scientific way, two fittings. Make gowns for more and a few for less. MORTON & MORTON, 111 Oak Park Ave. So., Oak Park.

BENSON CO., 603 Kenner Bldg., 5 N. Wabash Ave. Stylish gowns \$20 and up; waists \$35. Central 278. GERTRUDE BENSON A. VAN MIDDLEBROUGH.

GROCERIES
ORCHARD & ORCHARD "Service" means quality, fair price, efficient delivery. 1445 E. 53rd St. Tel. Hyde Park 635.

HAIRDRESSING
E. WILLCUTTS, Hairdressing, Shampooing, Manicuring, etc., 4707 Kenwood Avenue. Phone Oak 5484.

KODAK WORK
KOEHN STUDIO 418 Evanston Avenue Mail us your films for developing; workmanship best ever.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
WALTER J. UHR, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. 1409 East Forty-seventh St., Chicago.

LADIES' TAILOR
BLANCHE BECKETT, Importer—Tailored frocks, suits, etc. 4707 Kenwood Avenue. Phone Douglas 4091.

LAUNDRIES
ORIENTAL LAUNDRY CO. 1222 Madison Street

MERCHANT TAILOR
L. O. JAMES, Suits \$30 and \$33. Tel. Harr. 7096. 500 Baltimore Bldg., 22 Quincy St. Also ladies' suits.

MEN'S TAILORS
FRANK A. ROSE Artistic Tailor 310 Mallers Bldg., 5 S. Wabash Ave. Tel. Randolph 1921.

LOUIS THURINGER & CO. Best Tailoring—Moderate Prices. 412-413 Hartford Bldg., 8 S. Dearborn St.

THE MOORE & HARRINGTON CO. Suits and overalls, \$20 to \$40. 1216 East 63rd Street.

MISS AMY M. SIMPSON MISS PUDOR Millinery Importers Shops Building Suite 601 453 Evanston, Chicago

NOVELTIES
NETTIE SPOOR HANAUER 741 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago—Originally designed bags and muff purses of imported textiles; also a varied assortment of dainty, inexpensive novelties for gifts.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

PHOTOGRAPHY
High Class Photographic Portraits and Enlargements. The Studio of a Savant. Deal Always. KOEHN STUDIO 104 So. Michigan Ave., 800 N. Clark St., 453 Evanston.

PRINTERS
KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGS Day and Night. Pressrooms and Linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth Court Phone Harrison 164—All Departments.

RESTAURANTS
THE CLOVER, 208 S. Wabash Ave. THE HEARTY, 141 N. Wabash Ave. THE GURNEY, 23 S. Wabash Ave. THE CLOVER, 529 S. Wabash Ave. THE MADISON, 100 N. Madison St., near 5th Ave.

For men and women. Cafeteria plan second floor. Elevator service.

PEORIA, ILL.
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING HIGH GRADE FURNITURE—Solid mahogany, Crosland walnut and celebrated Stickley furniture. BULACH MARSHALL & CO., 312 S. Jefferson St., Peoria 1794.

SHOES AND RUBBERS
HUBER'S "GOOD SHOES"—Complete line of men's, women's, boys' and children's footwear. 340 Fulton St. Tel. 733.

CENTRAL

DETROIT, MICH.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND FLAGS
J. C. GOSS CO. AWNINGS, TENTS AND FLAGS 10 Alwar Street East. Tel. Main 1430

BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE
BENJ. F. FAY, Mgr.—Books, cards, Qr. covers, lesson markers, embossed jewelry. 205 Bowles Bldg. Tel. Cherry 3077-B.

CATERING AND LUNCHEON
BELTRAMINI AND RUSH 232 Woodward Ave. Choice ice creams, ice cream puddings, fancy cakes. Caterers to weddings and teas. Cafe service.

DENTISTS
DR. F. W. CRYDERMAN 207 Gas Building Phone Main 6825

FLORISTS
FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED Floral decorations. Mail orders filled. FLETCHER, 114 Park St.

HAIRDRESSING
MARCEL WAVING, manicuring, hairdressing, etc. Martello Shop, Easton McKelpine Co., 205 Scherer Bldg. Tel. Cherry 4480.

HAIR SHOP
MRS. ALICE WADLEY, Wright-Kay Bldg., 3rd floor—Marcelling, Shampooing, Manicuring. Hair goods and toilet articles.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS—Furniture, Rugs and Stoves, etc. SUMNER CO. cor. Mich. and 4th Aves. Tel. Cherry 3727.

INTERIOR DECORATING
THE J. L. HUDSON CO. carries a complete line of wall papers, paints, burials and room mouldings. W. H. REED, Mgr. Tel. Main 5164. GEO. A. BOYLE, Mgr. Decorating Dept., Tel. North 4412. Phone for estimates and advice.

JEWELRY
HUGH CONNOLLY, State and Griswold Sts. Main 2180. Diamond Merchant and Silversmith.

RESIDENCE WORK
MISS B. NETCHER Manicuring and Shampooing by appointment. Hemlock 145-L.

STATIONERY, BASKETS, ETC.
TOYS AND JAPANESE ART—Stationery, Greeting Cards, Baskets. BLEAZBY BROTHERS, 339A Woodward Ave.

TAILORS
RAY J. SWOPE JEWELRY TAILOR Tel. Main 3689. 304 Palmer

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

WESTERN SAN DIEGO, CAL.	WESTERN SAN DIEGO, CAL. (Continued)	WESTERN LOS ANGELES, CAL.	WESTERN PASADENA, CAL.	WESTERN PASADENA, CAL. (Continued)	WESTERN SEATTLE, WASH. (Continued)	WESTERN SEATTLE, WASH. (Continued)
"ACREAGE" ACREAGE, homes, business property. Let us send beautiful booklet of San Diego FREE. A. L. ROSS CO., 1028 4th st.	JEWELERS THE ERNSTING COMPANY Jewelry, Society and Fancy Stationers 215-217 5th st. Leading Jewelry Shop	ARTS AND CRAFTS QUARTERLY COVERS, Lesson Markers, Books, Notebooks, etc. BOOK AND ART SHOP, 320 H. W. Helman Bldg.	ART GOODS SIBBLE BROWN 294 E. Colorado Street The Best in Fine Art Goods	LAUNDRY THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry wet wash and finished. Dry cleaning and shoe repairing.	CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES, to six years. MISS OLIVER'S JABY SHOP, 1527 Second Ave.	LAUNDRIES NELSON'S HAND LAUNDRY 1807 TERRY AVE. Phone Main 5478
HULA VINTA , Star Suburb of San Diego. Lemon orchards, suburban homes; write for booklet. Dibble Realty Co., 1063 4th st.	TOURIST SHOP —Watches, Jewelry, Cal. guns; expert repairing; Markers, Motions. 1022 3rd st. opp. U. S. Grant Hotel.	ART GALLERY KANSI ART GALLERY—Pictures, Frames and Mountings. 612 3rd st. opp. Los Angeles, Cal. Broadway 2334. P. 2703.	BOOTS AND SHOES THE WALK-OVER BOOT CO. 36 E. Colorado Street THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR	MARKETS THE CITY MARKET 118 E. Colorado St. JOHN BREINER, Proprietor	CLEANING AND DYEING PANTORIUM DYE WORKS, downtown office 1419 Fourth Ave., phone Main 7680. Wagon will call.	MOVING AND STORAGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE—Moving, packing, shipping. Reduced rates east and west. HENRY WELLS, Main 317.
ATTORNEYS WARREN E. LIBBY AT L. H. N. E. V. AT L. A. W. Main 1434. 323 Union Bldg., San Diego	LADIES' TAILORS M. KLEIN Ladies' Fine Tailoring and Importer. 1319 Fifth st. Phone Home 1842.	CURTAIN CLEANING C. H. VON ESEN. C. TUNKS, Mgr. 1523 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. Phone Home 21136, Broadway 3100	COAL AND WOOD UNION FEED AND FUEL CO.—Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain. 99 East Union Street. Phone 2039.	MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS BRENWOOD CLOTHES OF QUALITY 57 N. Raymond Ave.	CORSETS AGENT for the GOODWIN and their first-class lines, at prices from \$1.50 to \$25. NME A. MORRILL, 1527 Second av.	MILLINERY MRS. E. SHOULDER Distinctive Designs in Millinery 1116 Third Avenue
BOOKSHOP "COME IN AND BROWSE" at BOOK LOVERS' SHOP, 5th and C sts. Books, Stationery, Post Cards.	LAUNDRY MUNGER'S LAUNDRY CO. of San Diego. Works, 1010 and Logan. Phones 2153 and 2154. "Get it done the Munger way."	JEWELRY K. E. LOMAX, Expert Watch Repairing HIGH GRADE JEWELRY Emblems of All Design Main 4464. Home F 4854 487 S. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES	DAIRY THE H. C. HOLLAND DAIRY Home phone 3081. Strictly first-class products. Satisfaction guaranteed.	MILLINERY HOWARTER High Grade Millinery 292 E. Colorado St. Phone Main 544	CLOTHING LUNDQUIST, 204 Empress Bldg. MEN'S UPSTAIRS CLOTHING Less expense, hence lower price.	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MISS MABEL E. CLIFF Pianist and Organist Studio 311 Holyoke Bldg. SEATTLE, WASH.
BOOK AND ART SHOP L. MOTT, pictures, pictures, quarterly covers, lesson markers and authorized emblems 215 Scripps Bldg., San Diego, Cal.	LUMBER CHAS. H. MCCORMICK LUMBER CO. Lumber and Mill Work at Wholesale and Retail. Office, Yards and Planing Mill foot of 24th st., San Diego, Cal.	DRAPERIES GEO. F. LEAVENS & CO.—Draperies and Colored Shades. Complex by mail. 171 South Los Robles av. Home Tel. F.O. 653	PRINTING PASADENA STATIONERY & PRINTING CO., 41 East Colorado st. Office Specialties, Dye Stamping and Engraving.	STATIONERY "THE BROWN SHOP" Books—Stationery 190 E. Colorado St.	DENTISTS DR. D. D. CAMPBELL 403 Burke Bldg. Phone Main 5449	VOICE CULTURE Elisabeth M. Perry Fauro's Hall, 10th and Pine sts. SEATTLE, WASH. Phone Kenwood 2708
CLEANERS AND DYERS LORY PARISIAN CLEANING CO.—We are the only native French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Our work has no equal. Phone Home 4420. Home 1380. Main 2880. Is now located at 3841 Seventh st. between Robinson and University ayes.	MILLINERY CLARKE IMPORTER AND LADIES' HATTER Masonic Temple, 1401 5th st. Home phone 1988	DRY CLEANERS THE MODERN CLEANING WORKS—Perfect Dry and Steam Cleaning. 66 Mercantile place. Home phone 453.	TOILET PARLORS THE MISSES SCHAUFFELE 244 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Shampooing, manicuring, hair work	FLORISTS WOODLAWN FLOWER SHOP—Every thing in flowers and plants. H. A. CROUCH, 1412 2nd ave., Clammer theater. Phone Main 6045.	FURNITURE GROTE-RANKIN CO.—A complete home furnishing store—from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made—5th and Pike sts.	TALKING MACHINES IN ADDITION TO Pianos and Player Pianos we carry a complete line of Victrolas and Victor Talking Machines as well as all the latest records. Easy payments. RAMAKER BROS. CO., Third ave., one block north of Pine.
DENTISTS DR. F. J. HOLT—DENTIST Third floor Nelson block, Fifth and C sts. Phone Main 2080.	PRINTERS THE CRELLER PRESS, Commercial and Society Printers, superior services. 1324 F st., San Diego. Home Phone 1825.	DRY GOODS T. W. MATHER CO., Inc. Dry Goods and Ladies' Ready to Wear	UPHOLSTERING W. W. SWARTZ—94 W. Colorado St. Upholstering, Draperies and Furniture repairing.	GROCERIES OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND GROCERIES are the best. They are sold all over the state of Washington. Ask your Grocer for them. If he doesn't have them tell us. Sylvester Bros. Co., Distributors.	HAIRDRESSING MAY HELLAND'S HAIR STORE, 1524 Second ave.—Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring; all kinds of hair work.	BOOKS PAUL ELDER'S Book and Art Store—"The most beautiful and interesting in America." 230 Grant ave.
DR. E. E. OSENBURG, DENTIST 415 Spruells Building, SAN DIEGO. Home Phone 2080.	REAL ESTATE L. D. GALE, Real Estate, Rentals, etc. Correspondence solicited. Adams ave. and 47th st. Phone Main 42-32.	EMBROIDERIES "THE LINEN SHOP"—Mme. Birdsell. Importer of real laces and embroideries. 338 E. Colorado st., Raymond Hotel.	SEATTLE, WASH. ATTORNEYS THORWALD SIEGFRED 27-3 Northern Bank Building Fourth and Pike sts. Main 8000	HAIR STORE TOM SINGER'S HAIR STORE, 1007 First ave., cor. Madison. Gentleman's toupees and wig specialty, also hair dressing, shampooing and manicuring.	HAIRDRESSING MAY HELLAND'S HAIR STORE, 1524 Second ave.—Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring; all kinds of hair work.	OAKLAND, CAL. PIANOS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. PIANOS, furniture, carpets, etc. GILBERT'S furnish homes complete from stoves to pianos. 217-219 16th st., Oakland, Cal.
DR. L. A. VIERSEN, DENTIST Scripps Bldg., cor. 6th and C sts. Home Phone Main 1253-W.	REAL ESTATE GEORGE W. BOWLER, Real estate and investment broker. Mrs. Lawrence, loans, notes, taxes paid. Non-resident business attended to. City and country property. 701 Sixth st., San Diego, Cal.	FLORISTS THE ORCHID LEADING FLORISTS ELDER'S FLOWER SHOP—170 East Colorado st. Phone 127. Mail and telegraph orders promptly delivered.	BAKERY WOMAN'S EXCHANGE—Home cooked meals. Bread, cakes and pastry sold at counter. 515 Third ave.	HAIR STORE TOM SINGER'S HAIR STORE, 1007 First ave., cor. Madison. Gentleman's toupees and wig specialty, also hair dressing, shampooing and manicuring.	HAIRDRESSING MAY HELLAND'S HAIR STORE, 1524 Second ave.—Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring; all kinds of hair work.	PASADENA, CAL. KARR & GREGORY 911-13 AMERICAN BANK BLDG. SECOND AT MADISON
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. Wiring—Plumbing—Supplies 1527-35 Fifth st., between A and Ash.	REAL ESTATE L. D. GALE, Real Estate, Rentals, etc. Correspondence solicited. Adams ave. and 47th st. Phone Main 42-32.	FURNITURE NOLD FURNITURE COMPANY, Inc. Both Phones 1181 65 to 71 N. Fair Oaks av., Pasadena, Cal.	BARBER SHOP PIONEER SQUARE BARBER SHOP Pioneer Bldg., 608 First Ave. Leaving—Shower, Prop.	HAIR STORE TOM SINGER'S HAIR STORE, 1007 First ave., cor. Madison. Gentleman's toupees and wig specialty, also hair dressing, shampooing and manicuring.	HAIRDRESSING MAY HELLAND'S HAIR STORE, 1524 Second ave.—Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring; all kinds of hair work.	CAFETERIA BIRD'S CAFETERIA A red place to eat Union Street. Opposite Postoffice
GAS APPLIANCES SAN DIEGO GAS APPLIANCE CO., "Domestic" Gas Ranges, "Geyser" Water Heaters, 1125 Sixth st., San Diego, Cal.	REAL ESTATE GEORGE W. BOWLER, Real estate and investment broker. Mrs. Lawrence, loans, notes, taxes paid. Non-resident business attended to. City and country property. 701 Sixth st., San Diego, Cal.	HOME-MADE SPECIALTIES MRS. J. D. LACKMAN—Fruit, Sunshine and Angel-Food cakes, also Grapefruit Marmalade. Home Phone 3242.	BOOK AND ART SHOP BOOKS, Motives, Cards, Pictures, Lesson Markers, etc. THE BOOK AND ART SHOP, 706 Haight Bldg., Seattle.	HAIR STORE TOM SINGER'S HAIR STORE, 1007 First ave., cor. Madison. Gentleman's toupees and wig specialty, also hair dressing, shampooing and manicuring.	HAIRDRESSING MAY HELLAND'S HAIR STORE, 1524 Second ave.—Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring; all kinds of hair work.	CAFETERIA BIRD'S CAFETERIA A red place to eat Union Street. Opposite Postoffice
HARDWARE AND STOVES WE HAVE THE FINEST plant in the West devoted to hardware and related lines. HAZARD, GOULD & CO.	REAL ESTATE GEORGE W. BOWLER, Real estate and investment broker. Mrs. Lawrence, loans, notes, taxes paid. Non-resident business attended to. City and country property. 701 Sixth st., San Diego, Cal.	INTERIOR DECORATING JOHN D. STAFFORD Wall Paper and Interior Decorating 433 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Phone 149	CAFETERIA BIRD'S CAFETERIA A red place to eat Union Street. Opposite Postoffice	HAIR STORE TOM SINGER'S HAIR STORE, 1007 First ave., cor. Madison. Gentleman's toupees and wig specialty, also hair dressing, shampooing and manicuring.	HAIRDRESSING MAY HELLAND'S HAIR STORE, 1524 Second ave.—Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring; all kinds of hair work.	CAFETERIA BIRD'S CAFETERIA A red place to eat Union Street. Opposite Postoffice
INVESTMENTS SAN DIEGO SUBDIVISION CO., (Inc.)—Owners and exclusive agents of choice city and country property. Land investments our specialty. Your inquiries solicited. 303-4 American National Bank Bldg. Members San Diego Realty Board.	REAL ESTATE GEORGE W. BOWLER, Real estate and investment broker. Mrs. Lawrence, loans, notes, taxes paid. Non-resident business attended to. City and country property. 701 Sixth st., San Diego, Cal.	LADIES' FURNISHINGS BLACKMAN Waists, Lingerie, Corsets and Hosiery.	CAFETERIA BIRD'S CAFETERIA A red place to eat Union Street. Opposite Postoffice	HAIR STORE TOM SINGER'S HAIR STORE, 1007 First ave., cor. Madison. Gentleman's toupees and wig specialty, also hair dressing, shampooing and manicuring.	HAIRDRESSING MAY HELLAND'S HAIR STORE, 1524 Second ave.—Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring; all kinds of hair work.	CAFETERIA BIRD'S CAFETERIA A red place to eat Union Street. Opposite Postoffice

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10; 13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68; 26 OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a wide-spread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUTS: FOR ONE OR TWO TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68. FOR THREE OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

REAL ESTATE

CHESTNUT HILL

FOR SALE—At great reduction to close trust estate, handsome modern house, cement exterior, 11 rooms and 3 baths, hardwood floors, every convenience, over half-acre of land, 125 ft. frontage, room for stable or garage; is in first-class condition throughout and newly painted; worth \$22,000; trustees will take \$10,000 cash if sold at once.

COFFIN & TABER

34 MILK ST., BOSTON

WINTHROP HOUSES for sale and to rent by FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School st., Boston.

RAILROAD IN NUECES

RIVER VALLEY VIRGIN

COUNTRY PROJECTED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Much interest attaches to a proposed new line of railroad, which is to put San Antonio into direct communication with large portions of the Nueces River valley.

The line is proposed to extend southwest from Kennedy to Laredo and possibly to Rio Grande City. R. A. Love, who is building the Fredericksburg railroad, and who is behind the Kennedy to Laredo project, has assured the people of Kennedy, according to information from that city, that the work of construction will begin immediately after the contract has been signed.

Citizens of Kennedy are now engaged in raising a bonus of \$125,000. Smaller sums will be raised by people in other towns and counties to be traversed by the new railroad.

The line will be about 200 miles in length and will pass through the counties of Karnes, Live Oak, McMullen, La Salle and Webb, and probably from Laredo through Zapata and Starr counties to Rio Grande City. Two of the counties, Live Oak and McMullen, have no railroad connections.

At Kennedy the new road will connect with the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railway, and by a traffic agreement with this line, it will be possible for through trains to come to San Antonio from Laredo. With the International & Great Northern already in operation, the new line will place San Antonio at the apex of a triangle of railroad connections with Laredo.

LOSTER PRICE REACHES RECORD

PORTLAND, Me.—Boiled lobsters selling at 48 cents per pound reached a record wholesale price for the present winter. Dealers believe another advance will be made within a few days.

REAL ESTATE

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS

Roofs, Gravel and Metal Roofing. Gutters, Cornices and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

BUZZARDS BAY

FOR SALE on-shore of Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts property containing 2 1/2 acres of land, 124 ft. shore frontage; 10-room house, modern improvements; grounds improved; barn; garage; 3 min. from electric and P. O.; 10 min. from R. R. sta.; situation superb; would be fine hotel site. Address L-12 Monitor office.

MALDEN

Three-family house in first-class order with all modern conveniences for sale on easy terms or would exchange for small farm near Boston. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

NEWTON BEAUTY, \$6900

HOUSE, 10 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, hard floors, gas and electric, 2 fireplaces, large piazza; 10,000 ft. land, first-class neighborhood; 1 mile to electric, 6 min. to station. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont st.

S. W. KEENE & SON

300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 303

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

SMALL TRACT choice citrus fruit land in highland lake region of Florida, touching main line railroad Jacksonville to Tampa; 250-foot elevation; 2 miles from Auburndale. Write CAPT. A. B. HINES, Mgr. Auburndale Branch Florida Citrus Exchange, Auburndale, Fla.

FARM LANDS—FLORIDA

FLORIDA LANDS—East coast truck and fruit lands; home of famous Indian river orange and grapefruit; adapt. 1 pecans, sugar cane, cotton and corn; free book on application. G. M. McKINNEY, General Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

APARTMENTS—WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRIVATE FAMILY will share attractive apt. with two ladies; hotel service; residential section. Box 5183, Station F, Washington, D. C.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

COLOMBIA TO SUE

U. S. FOR \$20,000,000

COLON, C. Z.—Advices from Bogota Tuesday are that the United States of Colombia has decided by vote of the Colombian Congress passing an enabling act to sue the United States of America for \$20,000,000 for damages incurred through the loss of the Panama railroad. The litigation is to be instituted in an American court.

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET

IN CENTRE OF

RETAIL DISTRICT

6000 SQUARE FEET

OR IN PART

ENTIRE FLOOR

IN

Bigelow, Kennard & Co.'s

NEW BUILDING

APPLY TO

HAYES & WELCH

112 Water Street

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

CATTLE RANCH noted for smallest loss, greatest for topping markets with fat cattle; adjoining and all within 4 miles Limon, Colorado; creek and spring water, heavy grass, large hay meadows; 8000 acres deeded, 10,000 state land leased; cheap, title charge; 100 per cent cleared in 14 months on cattle on said ranch. Address W. S. PERRISH, Limon, Colorado.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—Texas farm ranch and timber lands, any size tracts, \$7 per acre and up; exceptionally attractive business sites in fast-growing city of Houston, for sale or lease; correspondence solicited. GEO. R. BRINGHURST, Houston, Texas.

A BARBAIN—20 acres irrigated land near Ft. Stockton, Tex.; 5 in grapes, 15 in alfalfa. MRS. S. LEWIS, Cliff Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SEE

Coleman & Gilbert

For the most convenient and

up-to-date high class

Back Bay Suites

1 to 3 Rooms with Bath and Large

New Buildings Just Being

Completed

In the finest and most convenient residential section on HUNTINGTON AVE. Heating elevator and janitor service, steam heat and continuous hot water, refrigerators, free vacuum cleaner, in fact, all possible modern improvements, at moderate rent.

We operate and manage our own buildings and guarantee first-class service. For particulars inquire on premises.

331 Huntington Avenue

Tel. 1516 B. B.

Modern Apartments

JUST COMPLETED

Boston Dwelling House Co. have a few apartments to let at moderate rentals. Five and six rooms; steam heat; hot water; janitor service. Private porch with every suite; attractive surroundings; 25 minutes and 50 cents to business centers. Apply at

308 Hyde Park Avenue

FOREST HILLS

520 BEACON STREET

NEAR MASS. AVE.

New 6-story apartment building is completed and now ready for inspection by those desiring small high-class apartments; suites contain 2 and 4 rooms, bath and reception hall; every possible improvement and appointment; elevator and telephone service; shower bath and vacuum cleaning system in each flat; with irrigation daily 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.; Sundays 2-5.

FURNISHED SUITES, 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Apply 56 Westland av., Suite 15.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

California Irrigated Lands

Located in the beautiful Sacramento Valley. Rich, fertile, productive. Abundant water supply. No droughts, no crop failure, every opportunity for success.

These lands have all been under cultivation, wheat, barley, etc., having been raised with irrigation—yet irrigation production is greater, and about everything grown in the United States can be raised here successfully, which should give sure and certain returns.

Our Agricultural Department is on the ground to consult so that you are wisely directed. Alfalfa—the wonderful forage crop—will give you a good economy; and stock raising and fruit culture will, with careful management, make you independent.

Write for free booklet and full details.

KUBN IRRIGATED LAND COMPANY

DEPT. C

801 5th Ave., Cor. 42nd St.

NEW YORK CITY

ROOMS

BACK BAY, 132 Hemenway st., Suite 10—

Steam-heated, light, comfortable, thorough modern room, \$4 per week to one lady, \$5 to two; ref. exchanged.

BACK BAY, 41 St. Botolph st.—Side and

square rooms, steam heat, c. h. w.; newly furnished throughout. Tel. B. B. 5416-M.

CAMBRIDGE Y. C. A. C.

Single and double rooms to rent for men; electric light, steam heat, shower baths, 820 Mass. Ave. (6 min. from Park st.)

GAINSBORO ST., 103, Suite 1—Large

square room; all imp.; private family. Tel. B. B. 4001-M.

FURNISHED

Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower baths; cafe in building. References.

\$2 to \$3 Per Week

708 Huntington Ave.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 162

Warm, sunny furnished rooms to let; square and side.

199 ST. BOTOLPH ST.

Rooms—Tourists accommodated.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for an attractive room in Brookline at a moderate price. Address P 41, Monitor office.

56 WESTLAND AVE., Suite 18—Fur-

nished rooms, transiently or permanently; also fur. suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

WESTLAND AVE. 57, Suite 1—Newly

furnished rooms for business people, within 2 minutes of Symphony Hall.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE—70 and 13 Cypress st.; sunny rooms with board, steam heat, ref. electric; congenial surroundings. Telephone 2205. MRS. A. G. COTTON.

FOREST HILLS, 30 Weymouth st., up-

stairs, room and board, 3 min. from I. T. terminal; excellent location, between Franklin Park and Arborvitae.

ELDERLY PEOPLE cared for; large

rooms; references. 726 Main st., Laconia, New Hampshire.

AUTOMOBILES

Frames and Crank Shafts

Straightened

All Kinds of Gears Made and Old Ones Recut

Babbitt, Brazing, Forging and Ant-

agonous welding. General Machine Work and Automobile Repairing.

BEACON AUTO MACHINE CO.

Tel. 2840 Rox. 21 Hampshire St., Boston

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE OVERLOOKING THE PARK.

Unexpectedly vacant; fine new 2-family house; every modern improvement; finished in solid mahogany and birdseye maple. Full particulars and interview, Tel. Watham 533-4, or call S. B. HARVEY, 718 Colonial Bldg., Boston.

LUNenburg, Mass. (R. R. sta. Shirley). To LET—Furnished bungalow situated

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10; 13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68; 26 OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 750 People's Gas Bldg.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

FOSTER'S HOME COOKING

BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER
221 S. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO
(No Liquors Served.
Formerly the Roma)

CHICAGO

THE GARDEN INN
144 South Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams
THE DUTCH GARDEN
115 South Dearborn St., near Monroe
Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch.

CAFE BELVEDERE

Sheridan Road and Winona, Chicago
Excellent luncheons Table d'Hôte dinners served 60c a cover. Sundays 75c. Exceptional facilities for dinner dances, luncheons, card parties and teas under Miss Stephani's personal direction. Phone Javenswood 6521.

INSURANCE—CHICAGO

SHIPMAN & WAYNE

FIRE INSURANCE

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO.

INSURANCE EXCHANGE—CHICAGO

PATENTS

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

and make Money

SEND FOR MY FREE BOOK "HOW TO GET THEM"
Returns of All Free Absolutely Insured if You Wish, I Not Satisfied.

ADVICE FREE
WRITE TODAY
JOSHUA R. H. POTTS
805 E. Washington, D.C. U.S. and Foreign Patents
625 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. S. Dearborn St., Chicago

LAWYERS

MASTIN & SHERLOCK

343 S. Dearborn St., CHICAGO
FREDERICK B. BANGS
LAWYER
522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

COWAN & HOLLIS

Attorneys at Law
601 City Building, Chicago

ELIJAH C. WOOD

Attorney and Counselor
29 SOUTH LAKE ST., CHICAGO

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES—CHICAGO

MME. GARROT

436, 438, 440, Chicago
Hairdressing, Shampooing, Manicuring, etc. Expert Service. Complete line of hair goods.

MARZIPAN

The delicious German confection in natural colored fruit forms or plain; prepared from granulated almonds; sample box 10c or \$1.00—pound postpaid. C. A. SCHULTZ, 1437 Wells St., Chicago. Tel. North 1706.

DENTISTRY

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON
Suite 1715, Madison Bldg., 50 E. Madison St., Tel. Randolph 797, CHICAGO.

DR. D. V. BOWER
Phone Central 4774
Suite 1430 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2531 Chicago

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 227 H. W. Hellman Bldg.

PIANOS

SCHUBERT

Pianos and Players

(Ahead of Them All)
"To save \$100 to \$350 on your Piano or Player-Piano Purchase, see me before you buy, and not afterwards."
G. H. BARNES.
Expert Tuning, \$2.00.
New Pianos Rented \$3.50 Monthly.
New Pianos, Choice in Makes, \$139 up.
Geo. H. Barnes Piano Co.
131 South Broadway
Los Angeles California

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

Main 1175
FRED M. WELLS
Real Estate, Loans and Fire Insurance
705 Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS

1800
HAWLEY
EMPLOYMENT CO.
Mrs. R. S. Sharp, Miss M. J. Foregraves
E. D. Shield
254 So. Broadway, Rooms 1 and 2.
Main 819 Los Angeles, Cal. A 2989

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT OFFICE HELP SUPPLIED
Alert, capable stenographers, bookkeepers, etc., are the kind we strive to furnish. Eliminate unnecessary interviews—let us be your time-saver.
The Laid-Saunders Stenographic Co.
308-10 Homer Laughlin Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Cal. A 5009
Main 2328

BOARD AND ROOMS—LOS ANGELES

RENTAL BUREAU

Tourists desiring apartments, rooms or board in refined homes can find a personally inspected list, 642 South Spring St.

ROOMS—LOS ANGELES

TO LET—Room in attractive home place. M. J. WALKER, 1003 Toberman St. Home phone 2442.

Los Angeles Business Firms

who desire to advertise in the classified columns of the Monitor with other advertisers from this city may address THE MONITOR COMMITTEE, 629 and 640 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a wide-spread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

An Inexpensive Dessert Quickly Prepared

PUT UP
IN HANDY
PACKAGES

**SWAMPSCOTT
GELATINE**

TWO QUARTS
TO EACH
PACKAGE

Swampscott Gelatine COSTS BUT 10c A PACKAGE

JELLS QUICKER than ordinary gelatine—and COSTS LESS

A nutritious dessert quickly and easily made. Guaranteed strictly pure. Does your dealer carry it? If not, write us and we will send sample package with book of many recipes.

Swampscott Gelatine Company, Boston, Mass.

Monitor Readers Special Introductory Offer

MEN AND WOMEN

A Sure Winner for Workers

BE GOOD TO YOUR HANDS

Send us 50 cents, the price for one (1) Xtra Pair of Hands and we will send two (2) of these most usable inventions to one or separate addresses prepaid on condition that you send us with your order the names of one or more persons whom you think would care to act as our Sales Agent in their respective localities. Full instructions and terms to agents with every order, telling also how to sell the Xtra Pair of Hands in All Homes, Hotels, Stores, Shops, Meat, Fish and Vegetable markets, Business Offices and Institutions EVERYWHERE.

N. B.—No order enclosing more than \$1.00 (which secures 4 Xtra Pairs of Hands) will be filled under the terms of the above offer. Address

A. H. SWANK MFG. CO.,
FREMONT, O.

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

TO SECURE 5000 AGENTS
Special Offer Big Profits to Local and General Agents

BURRILL'S Tooth Powder

Of velvety smoothness, free from grit or acid, and delightful to taste, this powder should be your choice above all others. If you have never tried it, send for free sample at once.

The large glass bottle, solidly packed full of this excellent dentifrice, contains considerably more powder than you usually get for 25c.

USE BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

Burrill's is sold in most cities and towns.

When writing please mention dealer's name. Guaranteed and manufactured by New England Laboratory Co., Lynn, Mass.

For men and women who motor and walk. Ankleite, wool 50c, silk \$1.50. Legging \$1 and \$1.50. Ankleite \$1.50 and \$2.50. For sale at leading stores.

Douglas Anklette Co., Hartford, Connecticut

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDENTS

During February and March we offer to students enrolling in the following courses of manufacturing, shampooing, hairdressing, manicure, wading, children's haircutting and hair work of all kinds. THE MISSISS THOMPSON AND FAIRINGTON, 25 Temple pl., suite 44, Boston, Mass.

SINGER'S HAT BLEACHERY

Ladies' and Gents' Straw and Panama Hats. Cleaned, Dyed and Re-blocked into Latest Styles. 149 Tremont St., cor. West St. Lawrence Building, Room 487, Boston

HETZER BROS.

FURRIERS. Furs Remodeled, Repaired, Re-dyed. 364 Washington Street, Boston. Room 404. Or, 447-W.

FILLET NETTING and tatting taught at pupils' homes. MRS. G. E. MACOMBER, 21 Garfield Ave., Lynn, Mass.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES—TOLEDO, O.

Corsage Bouquets

Exquisite imported artificial flowers for corsage, favors, and decoration. Violets, prettily boxed, \$1.50-\$2.50; Daisy Nosegays for the tailored suit, \$1.00-\$1.50, postage paid. Descriptions upon request. E. K. WITHER, 2801 Collingwood Ave., Toledo, O.

STATIONERY

MONOGRAM STATIONERY

We will furnish a box containing one of Keith's High Grade Linen Finish Paper with envelopes to match, engraved to order with any one or two letter monogram die in either gold, silver or any color desired. We supply Die at No Cost to You. Price 50c. H. H. WHEELER & CO., 134 Summer St., Boston. Telephone Main 1206.

ANTIQUES

Antique and Early Period FURNITURE

Biggs Antique Company, Inc. 318 East Franklin St., RICHMOND, VA.

Our reproductions of Colonial Mahogany Furniture are hand made and absolutely true to design. Cuts cheerfully sent.

PATENTS

C. S. GOODING Mechanical Engineer

Registered Attorney
PATENTS
28 School St., Boston Established 29 years

LAWYERS

VIRGIL H. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DIXON
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
626 Garvey Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOHN K. WARD
Attorney at Law
Olean, N. Y.

STEPHEN F. CUSHMAN
Attorney and Counselor at Law
18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

JOHN C. HIGDON
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Central National Bank Building, St. Louis

De Forest M. Neice, Herbert W. Puckard
NEICE AND PACKARD, LAWYERS
27-B Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

LAWYERS—MEXICO

WILLIAM WOCHATZ
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Apartado 5157, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

FOR SALE

TYPEWRITER—Underwood No. 4, guaranteed in as good condition as when received from the factory; will sell for \$55.00; postage prepaid; sent C. O. D. for amount with privilege of examination; money refunded if not found to be as represented. Address MATTHEWS, 2100 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSEWIVES

Send 25 cents at once for "Little Wonder" polishing cloth; makes silverware and all metal surfaces look "just like new"; lasts; agents can make 100 per cent profit on the fastest selling household necessity of the year. Write for particulars today. LITTLE WONDER MFG. CO., Urbana, Ill.

EFFICIENCY SERVICE

THE EFFICIENCY SERVICE CORPORATION offers its services to individuals and corporations for the installation of scientific efficiency methods. Its staff is composed of experienced and practical men in mechanical and industrial engineering, finance, accounting and advertising. Correspondence solicited.

EFFICIENCY SERVICE CORPORATION

308 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penna.

STORM WINDOWS

E. A. Carlisle & Pope Co.

DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS
52 Beverly Street - Boston

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Until Saturday, Feb. 22d
We will take orders for

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits

Of imported fabrics and lined with the best silks for the unusual price of

\$27.50

Why not place your order now and have your suit made whenever you want it. These suits cannot be duplicated for \$50. Workmanship, style and materials guaranteed.

S. D. COHEN & CO.

Designers and Ladies' Tailors
604 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
One flight up

QUIMBY'S Candy Shop

George Washington Celebration Candy. Can you celebrate in a sweeter way? 2000 lbs. our Second, fresh candy, 20c to 60c goods, 2 lbs. 25c

Lot of Fancy Boxes, holiday specials, 50c, 60c and 80c goods, for 25c

Try our regular Saturday special, the best in Boston, or you may have the goods free—25c

Our Sunday Special, especially delicious and suitable for the day—35c

Old Fashioned Chocolates, best in Boston—17c

Molasses Chip—15c

Chocolate Peppermint—15c

Chocolate Peanut Cluster—25c

Chocolate Cracker—35c

Marshmallow Belmonts—35c

Butter Scotch Wafers—15c

Best Granulated Sugar—45c

81 PORTLAND STREET

Prepare for the Crisper Weather

THE DOUGLAS LEGGING and Ankleite (invisible)

For men and women who motor and walk. Ankleite, wool 50c, silk \$1.50. Legging \$1 and \$1.50. Ankleite \$1.50 and \$2.50. For sale at leading stores.

Douglas Anklette Co., Hartford, Connecticut

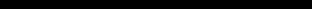
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDENTS

During February and March we offer to students enrolling in the following courses of manufacturing, shampooing, hairdressing, manicure, wading, children's haircutting and hair work of all kinds. THE MISSISS THOMPSON AND FAIRINGTON, 25 Temple pl., suite 44, Boston, Mass.

SINGER'S HAT BLEACHERY

Ladies' and Gents' Straw and Panama Hats. Cleaned, Dyed and Re-blocked into

REAL ESTATE NEWS



Stocks Active and Weak London Improved

STOCKS ACTIVE AND DISPLAY AN UNCERTAIN TONE

Early Prices Higher, Induced by Shorts Covering, but There Is Further Selling and Prices Again Yield

BOSTON IRREGULAR

Stocks were active and irregular during the early transactions today. First quotations were higher than last night's closing, but the improvement did not last long. Higher prices invited a good volume of offerings and the gains were almost altogether wiped out during the first few minutes of trading. The tone was generally weak and somewhat excited.

The covering of shorts again was in evidence and this was probably induced largely by the news from Mexico and the better sentiment abroad concerning war developments. The tone became distinctly weak at the end of the first half hour.

The Boston market was active and irregular. Granby was strong during the early trading. Isle Royale, North Butte, Butte & Superior and Mayflower were also in better demand. Prices soon began to yield, however, in sympathy with New York.

Following the early dip stocks again hardened and by midday prices in many cases were higher than the opening. Amalgamated Copper opened up 1/2 at 67 1/2, sold off a point and then advanced more than a point. Reading was up 1/2 at the opening at 158 1/2. It dropped a point and then sold well above the opening. Steel was up 1/2 at the opening at 61. It declined a point and then advanced more than a point.

Goodrich was off a point at the opening at 41, declined to 40 and advanced to 43 1/2 before midday. Woolworth opened unchanged at 97 1/2. It declined to 93 and then recovered part of the loss. Sears Roebuck opened off 1/2 at 196 1/2 and sagged off further. Wabash preferred was weak.

On the local exchange Granby opened unchanged at 55 and advanced 3 points before receding. Isle Royale was unchanged at the opening at 22 1/2. It advanced to 24, receding fractionally before midday. Lake Copper was up 1/4 at the opening at 12 1/2 and advanced to 14. North Butte opened unchanged at 24 1/2, advanced a point and then sagged off.

In the afternoon stocks again began to sink and new low prices for the day were established. Chesapeake & Ohio was especially weak, declining 4 points within a period of two hours. Utah Copper was weak and Tennessee Copper strong. On the local exchange prices resumed their downward course.

AMERICAN CAN'S NEW DEBENTURES

NEW YORK—The bulk of the \$14,000,000 issue of the new 5 percent American Can debentures has been placed, and it is expected that within a few days the entire issue will have been taken care of.

There will be no special meeting of directors called by Can Company to act on back dividends, as it has been decided to declare this at the next regular meeting, which will be held in two weeks. While it has not yet been definitely decided just how much of the back dividends will be paid off on April 1, it will be a considerable portion, as planned now.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADA NORTHERN Increase
Second week February \$300,200 \$29,300
From July 1, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1913, 2,551,400

DENVER & RIO GRANDE
Second week February \$428,200 \$19,900
From July 1, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1913, 1,054,300

PITTSBURGH, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH
Second week February \$22,341 \$18,481
From July 1, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1913, 567,507

*Decrease.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and warmer tonight; Thursday rain or snow and warmer; moderate easterly to southerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain or snow Thursday; rising temperature.

A long ridge of high pressure along the Atlantic coast is producing pleasant weather with low temperatures in the eastern districts. A trough of low pressure extending from Texas northward toward upper Michigan is causing unsettled weather with snow and rain and rising temperature in the Mississippi valley and lake region.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
1 p. m., -19.12 noon, -13.32
Average temperature yesterday, 21.17-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York.....36 1/2
Boston.....36 1/2
Washington.....36 1/2
Chicago.....36 1/2
St. Louis.....36 1/2
San Francisco.....36 1/2

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises.....6:32 High water, 9:41 a. m., 10:13 p. m.
Length of day, 10:40

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	67 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Am Chem	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Steel	35	35	34	34 1/2
Am B & Fy Co	133	133	133	133
Am Can	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	40
Am Car Fy	50 1/2	51	50	50 1/2
Am Car P	115 1/2	115 1/2	115	115
Am Cities	124	124	123 1/2	124
Am Cotton Oil	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Ice	22	22	22	22
Am Lined Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10
Am Loco	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	37
Am Smelting	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Am Smeltng	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Smelt B.	85	85	85	85
Am Sugar	115	115	115	115
Am T. & L.	132 1/2	132 1/2	132	132
Am Woolen	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am Writing P	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Anacosta	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Associated Oil	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Atchafalpa	101 1/2	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
Atchafalpa	101	101	101	101
Baldwin Loco	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Beth Steel	35 1/2	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
Beth Steel	65	65	65	65
B. & O.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
B. & O.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88	88 1/2
Ca. Pacific	231	231	229 1/2	230 1/2
Cal. Petrol	54	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Cal. Petrol	83	83	83	83
Central Leather	27	27	26 1/2	27
Ches. & Ohio	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Chi. & M. & St. P.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Chi. & M. & St. P.	15	15	15	15
Chi. & N. W.	134	134	134	134
Chino	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
C. C. & St. L.	53	53	53	53
C. C. & St. L.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Col. Fuel	28	28	28	28
Col. Southern	28	28	28	28
Comstock Tunnel	10	10	10	10
Con. Gas	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132
Con. Prod.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Con. Prod.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
Deere & Co.	99	99	99	99
Del. & Lack.	410	410	400	410
Del.	29	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gen. Electric	139	139	139	139
Gen. Motor	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Goldfield Con.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goodrich	41	41	40 1/2	41
Goodrich	93	93	92	93
Gr. N.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Gr. N. 400 pf.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Gr. N. Ore.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Gr. Ex. O.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Harvester	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Inter-Met.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Inter-Met.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Inter-Met.	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Inter-Met.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int. Paper	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Int. Paper	44	44	43 1/2	44
Kan. City So.	24	24	24	24
Kan. & Texas	26	26	25 1/2	26
Kaiser Co.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Kresge Co.	75	75	75	75
Lake Steel	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Laclede Gas	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Lehigh Valley	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
L. & N.	132 1/2	132 1/2	132	132 1/2
L. & N.	36	36	36	36
L. & N.	71	71	71	71
Manhattan	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Manhattan	17	17	17	17
Met. Petrol	72	72	71 1/2	72
Met. Petrol	93	93	93	93
Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
M. & St. L.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
M. & St. L.	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Mo. Pac.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Mo. Pac.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Nat. Lead	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
N. R. of M. & P.	23	23	23	23
Nevada Con.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
N. Y. Air Brake	73	73	73	73
N. Y. Central	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
N. Y. Central	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Nor. Pac.	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Ontario Silver	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ont. & West.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Pac. T. & T.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pac. Mail	26	26	26	26
Pennsylvania	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
People's Gas	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Rock Island	23	23	23	23
Rock Island	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Rock Island	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Rumely Co.	79 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2
Sears Roebuck	91	91	91	91
Southern Pac.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Southern Ry.	26	26	25 1/2	26
Southern Ry.	79	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
St. L. & F. 2d pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St. L. Son.	33	33	33	33
St. L. Son.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
St. L. Son.	115	115	115	115
Tenn. Copper	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Tenn. Copper	18	18	18	18
Third Ave.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Underwood	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Union B. & F.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Union B. & F.	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Union Pacific	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
U. S. Steel	61	61	60 1/2	61
U. S. Steel	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Utah	51	51	50	51
Utah	31	31	31	31
Utah	50	50	49	50
Utah	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Wabash	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
West. Maryland	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
West. Shore	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Western Union	69	69	68 1/2	69
Woolworth	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str. Lexington, from Philadelphia, with 23 bbls sweet potatoes.

Str. Indian, from Norfolk, with 86 bbls spinach, 210 bbls kale.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 2739 bbls 710 lbs, cranberries 162 bbls, strawberries 130 crts, Florida oranges 4439 bbls, Mediterranean oranges 254 bbls, California oranges 1920 bbls, raisins 200 bbls, dates 17 bbls, peanuts 801 bbls, potatoes 2105 bu, sweet potatoes 12 bbls, onions 2390 bu.

Today 1499 pkgs; last year 990 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents \$4.80 to \$5.10, winter patents \$5.30 to \$5.75, Kansas in sacks \$4.20 to \$4.70, winter straights \$5.10 to \$5.30, winter clears \$4.80 to \$5.10, spring clears in sacks \$5.00 to \$5.25.

Millfeed—Spring bran \$23 to \$23.50, winter bran \$24 to \$24.50, red dog \$29, middlings \$23.50 to \$27, cottonseed meal \$31, mixed feed \$24.50 to \$27.

Oats—Spot No. 2 yellow 50c, No. 3 yellow 58 1/2c, yellow 58c, ship No. 2 yellow 58 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 58 1/2c, yellow 57 1/2c to 58c.

Hay—No. 1 \$21 to \$22, No. 2 \$18.50 to \$20, No. 3 \$15 to \$15.50, stock \$12.50 to \$13.50.

Straw—Oat \$13 to \$13.50, rye \$20.50 to \$21.50.

Corn—No. 1 clipped white 41c, No. 2 clipped white 40c, No. 3 clipped white 39 1/2c, ship fancy 40c, 40c to 41c, 38 lbs 40c to 39 1/2c, reg 38 lbs 40c to 39c, 36 lbs 40c to 39c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries 26c to 28c, eastern extra 24c to 25c, western best 21c to 22c.

Butter—Northern creamery 35c to 36c, western best 34 1/2c to 35c.

Beans—Pea choice, per bu \$2.50 to \$2.55; California small white, \$3.30 to \$3.55; yellow eyes, best, \$2.50 to \$2.60; red kidneys, \$2.75.

Cornmeal—Bag meal \$1.15 to \$1.17, granulated \$3.45, bolted \$3.40.

Lard—Pure, in tierces, 12c; rendered, 14c; loose, raw leaf, 13c.

Onions—Native, per bu 65c to 75c; Connecticut valley, per 100-lb bag 70c to 80c; Spanish, per case, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Ohio, per 100-lb bag, 60c to 65c.

Apples—Per bin, \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Fruit—Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bin \$8 to 10 (late varieties); per crate, \$3 to \$5.

Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu bag \$1.25 to \$1.30, sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bbl, \$1.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company net quotations: Crystal domes, 7.10c; eagle tablets, 5.90c; cubes, 4.85c; cutloaf, 5.40c; crushed, 5.40c; XXXX powdered, 4.65c; granulated, fine, 4.10c and 100-lb bags, 4.50c; granulated, 25-lb bags and under 4.55c to 4.80c; diamond A, 4.50c; Ontario A, 4.30c; Empire A, 4.25c; extra C, 4.40c; yellow C's, 3.75c to 3.85c.

Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated fine, 4.10c and 100-lb bags, 4.65c; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 4.65c to 4.90c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 1542 bbls 1440 lbs 92,990 lbs butter, 613 bbls cheese, 3132 cgs eggs; 1912, 2748 bbls 1500 lbs 138,700 lbs butter, 505 bbls cheese, 1633 cgs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 7892 pkgs butter, 1243 bbls cheese, 14,649 cgs eggs; 1912, 6908 pkgs butter, 958 bbls cheese, 12,458 cgs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16—Eggs dull and weak at 19c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18—Butter firm, ex 35 1/2c, No. 1 pkg 20c, reets 51.31, Eggs easy, firsts 17 1/2c, ordinary firsts 15 to 16 1/2c, reets 92.40.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PHILADELPHIA—Pennsylvania railroad annual meeting will be held March 11 at 11 a. m. in Philadelphia. The annual report will be submitted for approval as will also an agreement for the acquisition by this company of the franchises, corporate property rights and credits of the Cambria & Clearfield Railway Company, and other appropriate subjects.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper close: Spot £64, futures £63 17s 6d. Market easy. Sales: Spot 300, futures 2100 tons. Spot, off

Latest Developments in Industrial and Railroad Affairs

WOOL MARKET PRICES SHADED ON CURRENT TRANSACTIONS

Basis for Purchases of New Supplies in Growing Sections West Is Not Yet Established, but the Indications Point to Lower Figures for All Kinds of Stock

Some business has been done at slight concessions in the wool market during the week, and probably much more could be consummated if holders were willing to shade quotations still further. There are intimations in certain quarters that such a program would be wise on the part of sellers, because of its effect upon the wool growers, tending to convince them that high prices for new wools are not obtainable this season.

It is undeniable that the trend of the market is more and more in favor of buyers as the time for tariff revision draws nearer. This attitude is developing prominence regardless of the statistical situation and in spite of the realization that no direct influence is likely to be exerted upon present stocks of wool by tariff changes, as new rates cannot go into actual effect for some time to come.

But the indirect influence, chiefly sentimental, of course, is already felt. It is breaking down the strength of the American market with the aid of labor disturbances in the garment trade and prospects of cancellations of many orders for fabrics.

Another cause of weakness is the falling off in forwardings of wool to consumers. This year the Boston shipments to date have been only about 27,000,000 pounds, against something like 40,000,000 pounds a year ago at the corresponding time.

Purchases to date probably would make a showing still less favorable, for it is realized that considerable of the wool shipped since the beginning of 1913 has been forwarded on old orders, and that the new sales of the past five or six weeks have been extremely small for this period of the year.

In the goods market, a feature of importance is the opening of some lines for men's apparel, worsteds in particular, at prices which are fully as low as those quoted a year ago on similar lines. This amounts practically to a forecast of lower prices for wool on the part of

the manufacturers, unless they are prepared to accept smaller profits, for it is difficult otherwise to see how the cost of wool and such prices for goods can be reconciled. Hesitancy in contracting for new western wools is increased by those factors in the situation, which all point to expectations, by almost everyone interested except the growers, of lower values for the 1913 shearings.

Little progress, therefore, has been made in the direction of establishing a basis upon which trading at primary points can be accomplished. Boston buyers are in no haste to secure supplies, especially while the market continues in its present condition here in the East.

There is a margin of 1 1/2 cents between asking prices and the bids made when buyers come on the market. For Ohio washed delaine most of the holders are still firm at 34 cents, but bids at 32 cents or less are reported. Ohio XX is held at 30 1/2 cents, but bidders are not eager at 1 cent less. The soured basis on territory wools has softened, and for fine staple the level is near 61 1/2 cents, with half-blood 2 cents less than this range. Fine clothing territory is close to 59 1/2 cents and fine medium 57 1/2 cents.

There is no change in the situation abroad, and foreign wools, duty paid, are farther away from competition with domestic stock than heretofore. The next London auction sale will begin March 4, but the wool offered can have little interest for American buyers, other than in a speculative way to hold in bond pending tariff changes.

Inasmuch as there have been good sized exports recently from Boston of stock held in bond here for some time, there seems to be little encouragement for new purchases for importation unless they are made in order to continue an output of goods of a specific brand and quality from which no deviation is possible.

NEW OIL WELLS ARE DISCOVERED

NEW YORK—The recent rapid rise in crude oil prices, which has brought Pennsylvania crude up to \$2.50 a barrel, has had a stimulating effect upon prospecting, and as a result many new wells have been discovered. Last week the Quintette Oil Company of Wellsville, N. Y., opened up a gusher in the Allegheny field in New York state, which is said to be the largest producer found in that field in a score of years.

The new well produced 200 barrels of oil in the first 24 hours after it was opened. The Quintette company, which is headed by William Duke, Sr., who is trainer for William K. Vanderbilt's horses in France, has under lease 1000 acres in the Allegheny field, but this is the first good producer opened up by that concern. Withersville, where the wells are located, is about 260 miles from New York and is reached via the Erie railroad.

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY'S YEAR

CHICAGO—The report of the Diamond Match Company for the year ended Dec. 31, will show gross earnings slightly over \$2,500,000, as compared with \$2,406,444 in 1911.

Net earnings after repairs, etc., will approximate \$2,100,000, against \$2,024,014 for the previous year, and balance after dividends will amount to \$995,000, against \$1,064,014, and the surplus for the year will aggregate \$800,000, as compared with \$914,014 in the former period.

The payments for dividends last year amounted to \$1,125,233, against \$800,000 in 1911, while the appropriation for the reserve accounts, it is understood, was \$400,000 against \$150,000. This explains the decrease of over \$300,000 in the surplus of the year.

NEW STRUCTURAL ORDERS BOOKED

NEW YORK—American Bridge Company continues to take good tonnage of structural orders. The most recent bookings include 14,500 tons for the new work and extensions to Otis Steel Company of Cleveland and 4000 tons for the new Otis Elevator building in Buffalo. Besides these two orders, the company in the last several days has taken a total of about 5000 tons for miscellaneous construction.

Bethlehem Steel Company will furnish 2000 tons of shapes for the new Bradstreet printing house in New York. Several good railroad orders for bridge work have been placed this week.

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH
NEW YORK—At the stockholders' annual meeting the retiring directors of the American District Telegraph Company were re-elected.

The report for the year ended Dec. 31 last follows: Earnings \$689,379, increase \$81,626; expenses \$575,639, increase \$78,455; net earnings \$113,740, increase \$3171; dividends \$76,888; surplus \$36,862, increase \$3171.

APPROVE REPORTS BY THE QUARTER

NEW YORK—Conservative houses approve highly of proposed bill requiring corporations with listed securities to make quarterly reports to the stock exchange, saying that it would probably do more to restore the stock market to favor in the eyes of the public than any of the "reform" measures recently enacted.

A member of the exchange points out that all the wide fluctuations in the market have been in stocks of corporations which issue only annual statements, citing as examples American Can, American Beet Sugar and Union Bag & Paper. Central Leather shares used to move up and down rather rapidly until minority stockholders made complaint and secured the issuance of quarterly reports. The railroad stocks, as a general rule, have behaved in an eminently quiet and respectable manner. Rock Island fluctuated in a rather spirited manner on one notable occasion, but this is an exception.

Among the important concerns already making quarterly reports are: The Steel Corporation, American Steel Foundries Company, American Hide & Leather Company, Central Leather Company, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Lackawanna Steel Company, Utah Copper Company, Ray Consolidated Copper Company, Nevada Consolidated Copper Company and Western Union Telegraph Company.

IMPROVEMENT IN PIG IRON

PITTSBURGH—There are some indications of an awakening in the pig iron market. Some consumers who are supposed to have been covered for all the first quarter have been forced into the market for March shipments. An inquiry is pending for about 2000 tons of basic for these consumers.

There is no bessemer iron for sale, and very little doing in malleable, but foundry grades are showing more activity in small lots. Basic is down to \$17.15, Pittsburgh, but on second quarter this price cannot be secured, 25 cents a ton better being asked almost uniformly, while foundry is very firmly held at \$18.40, Pittsburgh, on second quarter. The rapidly broadening demand for bessemer steel products has held bessemer iron to its full level of \$18.15, Pittsburgh, and if anything, this iron will likely show further advances before the end of the present half.

NORTHAMPTON STREET RAILWAY

Northampton Street Railway Company has petitioned the Massachusetts railroad commission for authority to issue 1500 shares of additional common stock, to be offered stockholders at \$100 per share; proceeds to be used for paying certain unfunded debts and loans, for purchases of equipment, and for building new carhouses and roadbeds.

ATCHISON CAR MOVEMENT

CHICAGO—Last week the Atchison railway handled 24,782 loaded cars, against 24,859 in the same week a year ago.

LIQUIDATION OF SECURITIES HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED

Composite Average of Railroad, Industrial and Copper Shares Nine Points Below This Year's High Level

WEAKNESS GENERAL

The composite average of railroad, industrial and copper shares shows a loss amounting to nine points from this year's high and over 14 points from the top prices last fall.

The average of representative railroad issues at present stands at 110.30, the lowest since September, 1911, when drastic liquidation took place, following the filing of the government's dissolution suit against the Steel corporation. Marked weakness has been shown in many standard railroad issues. Pennsylvania at 117 1/2 is the lowest since 1908, Chicago & Northwestern at 133 1/2 is selling at panic prices, Southern Pacific at 100 1/2 is the lowest since 1908, and New York Central at 104 1/2 is cheaper than at any time in four years, with the exception of 1911 when it went 1/2 under par. Such issues as Atchison, Atlantic Coast line, Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Great Northern preferred, Lehigh Valley, Louisville & Nashville, Norfolk & Western, Northern Pacific and Southern railway are all selling under the 1912 bottom prices and in some cases under the 1911 low levels.

The weakness in the industrial stocks has not been so pronounced, although the average at its present figure of 79.82 is the lowest since Dec. 9, 1911, Virginia-Carolina Chemical is the lowest in four years and Consolidated Gas, Miami, Utah Copper and Western Union are at the lowest since 1911.

The average of 20 Boston copper specialties at present level of 39.51 stands at the lowest since Dec. 11, 1911, when the metal was quoted at 13 1/2 cents.

The following table shows the closing price of the different averages on Tuesday with the 1913 and 1912 high points and the decline from last year's high:

	Present	1912	1913	Decline
Railroad	110.30	118.10	124.35	14.05
Industrial	79.82	88.57	94.15	14.33
Copper	39.51	48.78	54.56	15.05

Liquidation in the Boston copper share market has carried prices to new low records for the year, and in nine instances to the lowest point since 1911. Alouez, East Butte, Franklin, Miami, Mohawk, Nevada Consolidated, Quincy, Superior and Utah Copper have not sold so low since 1911, while in the case of Copper Range one must hark back nine years, or to 1904, to find it selling lower than Tuesday's low point of 43 1/2. The nearest approach since 1904 was in 1907, when it sold at 44 1/2. Hancock at 16 1/2 is the lowest since 1909, and Lake at 12 1/2 the lowest since 1908.

	High	Low	Decline
Alouez	50 1/2	24	26 1/2
Amalgamated	92 1/2	67	25 1/2
Anacosta	45 1/2	34 1/2	11
Calumet & Arizona	83 1/2	59	24 1/2
Chino	50 1/2	37	13 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	42 1/2	32	10 1/2
Copper Range	60 1/2	43 1/2	17
East Butte	16 1/2	11 1/2	5
Franklin	45 1/2	34 1/2	11
Granby	77 1/2	59	18 1/2
Greene	11 1/2	7 1/2	4
Hancock	16 1/2	12 1/2	4
Indiana	22 1/2	11 1/2	11
Inspiration	21 1/2	16 1/2	5
Lake	22 1/2	12 1/2	10
Lake Superior	18 1/2	8	10 1/2
Miami	20 1/2	12 1/2	8
Mohawk	23 1/2	14	9 1/2
Nevada Cons.	24 1/2	16 1/2	8
North Butte	38 1/2	24 1/2	14
Old Colony	13 1/2	8 1/2	5
Old Dominion	6 1/2	3 1/2	3
Osceola	12 1/2	7 1/2	5
Quincy	9 1/2	6 1/2	3
Ray Consolidated	24 1/2	16 1/2	8
Shannon	17 1/2	12 1/2	5
Superior	48 1/2	24 1/2	24
Tennant	31 1/2	27 1/2	4
U. S. Smelting	24 1/2	11 1/2	13
do pref.	32 1/2	18 1/2	14
Utah Consolidated	29 1/2	19 1/2	10
Utah Copper	67 1/2	49 1/2	18
Wolverine	117 1/2	65	52 1/2

CERTIFICATES FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—Of the \$750,000 receivers' certificates recently authorized by federal court at Denver, for purchase of equipment for Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, \$500,000 are not to be sold, but will be deposited with trustees and replaced by equipment notes, after reorganization of the road is completed.

The remaining \$250,000 will be taken by President Erb of the new company, probably partly for account of others. Mr Erb has already taken \$50,000 of the receivers' certificates, and will buy the rest at a later date.

ARE SPINNERS SUPPLIED?

NEW YORK—Analysis of figures of mill takings of cotton for the past five years in some quarters has led to conclusion that a decline is due on account of spinners having bought freely on the advance of the first half of the year. They are regarded as not likely to be in the market in the immediate future, and a liquidation is in store according to this view, for the market, between this and planting time.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets unchanged. Feb. 9s. 8 1/2d., March 9s. 8 1/2d.; May 9s. 10 1/2d.

WHY GOODRICH COMMON STOCK HAS DECLINED

In the last three days there has been a decline of \$15 per share in the market price of Goodrich common. Since September last the market quotation of this issue has been cut in two.

The Goodrich Company when formed represented a capitalization based on the continuance of the company's dominant position in the tire industry and the preservation of the status quo with respect to United States Rubber interests.

But since that date the United States Rubber Company has created the United States Tire Company and a merry trade war has been in progress between these two giant producers for the last year or more. In the aggregate prices for tires have been cut 20 per cent and there has been practically no compensating change in the cost of production. There has been a little decline in crude rubber, but the prices of labor are higher and the other raw materials used in tire making are either unchanged or even higher than when the Goodrich Company capitalized its good-will and surplus earning power for \$80,000,000.

When formed the Goodrich Company was able to show earnings of 8 per cent or double the common dividend rate. Today it is barely earning the 4 per cent dividend and unless present conditions mend there is a question as to whether it will be able to continue the present rate of distribution.

There is to be added to this broad general statement of the situation the fact that at present Akron, O., is experiencing labor troubles in the rubber factories and, while Goodrich has fared better than the smaller companies, there is fear that it may be drawn into the strike and forced to lose a considerable production just at the season when output should be the heaviest to meet the spring demand.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled by the Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 19

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Albuquerque, N. M.—A. Stern of Chas. H. H. Co., U. S.
Baltimore—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House, Essex.
Bradford, Pa.—Charles Rose of Rose & Co., U. S.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—E. A. Heard of Miller Bros., Essex.
Chicago—J. F. Pratt of Smith-Wallace Shoe Co., U. S.; J. E. Lincoln of J. E. Lincoln & Co., U. S.; A. Case and Stanley Longmire of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 208 Summer St., U. S.
Chicago—C. H. Bennett of Doty & Bennett, U. S.
Chicago—A. Axman of Sels, Schwab & Co., Adams.
Cleveland, O.—G. W. Greber of Adams & Ford, U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—S. Alexander, Essex.
Joplin, Mo.—S. L. Abrams, U. S.
Los Angeles—A. J. N. Nafel of Nafel, Nafel & Son, U. S.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Brothers, U. S.
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co., U. S.
Richmond, Va.—J. E. Patterson of Patterson, Putney & Co., U. S.
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams & Son, U. S.; 125 Lincoln St., U. S.
Santiago, Cuba—Jose Escapa and Pedro Montano, U. S.
St. Louis—Albert Meyer of Meyer & Elkin, Adams.
Van Wert, O.—E. B. Coombs of J. L. Coombs & Son, U. S.
Washington, D. C.—J. A. Berberick, Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Columbus, Ind.—W. T. Parker, U. S.
Milwaukee, Wis.—A. H. Weinbrenner, J. Kitz, and Thomas Scholl of Weinbrenner & Scholl, U. S.
Richmond, Me.—Geo. A. Hawkes of Hawkes Shoe Co., 32 Lincoln St., U. S.
The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and Trade Information Bureau, 108 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

MUCH CANADIAN GRAIN STORED

OTTAWA—There are 36,703,542 bushels of grain in storage in the terminal and eastern elevators and in the holds of ships at eastern and terminal ports, or about 14,000,000 bushels more than there was a year ago, according to a report by department of trade and commerce. There are afloat at the terminal ports of Port Arthur and Ft. William nearly 7,000,000 bushels and at eastern terminal ports 7,391,118 bushels, which accounts for the 14,000,000 extra bushels above last year's figures.

The government is giving earnest attention to the proposals of the ship-building interests on the Great Lakes for heavy subsidies to encourage the industry.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912, as follows:

Exchanges	\$37,117,363	\$27,550,554
Balances	2,302,945	1,368,515

The United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$26,675.

IN THE COTTON BELT

NEW YORK—Sea Island cotton is not showing up well at Savannah, which shares with Charleston the chief markets for handling the staple. Receipts of 25,000 bales for the season at Savannah compare with 52,000 bales last year. Southern warehouses at beginning of the current month held nearly 2,500,000 bales of cotton out of 2,600,000 bales in independent warehouses.

IMPROVEMENT IN OPERATIONS OF COLORADO FUEL

Growth in Gross and Net Earnings in Last Few Years Is Pronounced—Economic and Efficient

OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

Considerable improvement has been made in the operating department of Colorado Fuel & Iron Company during the last few years. A steady gain in business and profits has been the result.

Besides owning and operating steel works at Pueblo, Col., with an annual capacity of about 500,000 tons of finished steel products, Colorado Fuel & Iron owns and operates three iron mines at Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, 25 coal mines, including the only known anthracite deposits west of Pennsylvania, the Colorado & Wyoming railway and the Crystal River railway, both of which extend to and connect the company's coal and iron properties and limestone properties; also undeveloped coal, iron, agricultural, timber and fire clay lands.

Since 1896 the company has leased from the Atchison the latter's coal properties in Colorado consisting of over 19,000 acres of coal lands, and under contract furnishes this company with its coal. Through the Colorado Industrial Company, it owns about \$3,000 acres of coal and iron lands in Colorado and Wyoming, holds under lease about 43,500 acres of coal lands in Colorado and Mexico; also a large number of operating coal mines, coke ovens, etc.

In the iron and steel department there has been a steady growth in net earnings for the last six years and in gross earnings for the past three years. The gross earnings, operating expenses and the net earnings of the iron and steel department for the last seven years have been as follows:

Year ended	Gross	Expenses	Net
1906	\$12,454,643	\$10,183,070	\$2,271,573
1907	13,927,108	12,180,007	1,747,071
1908	13,175,747	11,342,580	1,833,167
1909	12,658,228	10,090,844	1,967,384
1910	13,004,839	11,112,095	2,492,744
1911	13,775,094	11,275,097	2,500,000
1912	15,140,323	12,373,748	2,766,575

Comparison of 1907 with 1911 will show that there has been some improvement as in 1911, the net earnings were larger than 1907 on a smaller gross business but the real improvement can best be shown by comparison of these years on the basis of tons of finished products. The tons of finished steel, the gross expenses and net earnings per ton of finished steel and the operating ratio since 1906 have been as follows:

Tons prod	Gross	Exp.	Op ratio	Net
1906	407,561	\$20.50	\$26.70	\$7.45
1907	418,646	33.27	29.00	8.74
1908	388,469	33.91	29.20	8.61
1909	329,793	33.51	27.96	8.54
1910	412,749	32.96	26.92	8.17
1911	424,421	32.46	26.36	8.18
1912	455,743	31.17	25.47	8.17

The effect of the reduction in prices is shown by the statement that had the prices of 1908 prevailed in 1912 with the tonnage of the latter year there would have been an increase in gross earnings of \$1,300,000 over what was actually shown. Operating at the 1912 margin of profit, there would have been an increase of \$280,000 in net earnings. To show how much more important have been the operating economies effected in recent years, if the tonnage of 1912 at the prices which were received for it had been handled at the operating ratio of 1908, the net earnings would have been less by \$650,000, or nearly 25 per cent. From which it is possible to see that the lower prices of finished products entailed a loss of about \$280,000, but the increased operating efficiency has saved the company about \$650,000.

As Colorado Fuel & Iron finds its chief market in the central and western states, it does not come into competition so extensively with the other independents in the East and with the Steel corporation which accounts for the comparatively small decrease in gross earnings per ton compared with that suffered by similar companies in the East. As it also is not situated near the coast, the tariff question is less of a factor than with those companies nearer tidewater. From these two influences, it is more free than other steel companies in which the public is interested. It is operating at capacity and needs more facilities and as the level of prices is higher than it was last year it is expected that the current year will show more than 5 per cent earned on the common stock.

B. & O. IMPROVEMENTS

PITTSBURGH—Between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000 will be expended by the Baltimore & Ohio for improvements in Somerset county. The main feature of the plans will be the double tracking of the Somerset and Cambria divisions between Rockwood and Somerset and probably its extensions to Johnstown via Boswell Jenner and Jerome. This improvement would afford a through line for exclusive coal traffic, leaving the present tracks for passenger service.

TO INCREASE CAPITAL

ST. LOUIS—The Bankers Trust Company of this city contemplates an increase in its capital from \$1,250,000 to \$2,500,000. A special meeting of shareholders will be held on April 14 to vote on the proposition.

PRINCIPAL NEED OF ERIE IS MORE WORKING CAPITAL

Income Accounts Show Great Expansion in Earnings and if Sufficient Funds Were Available the Company Would Make Much Better Returns

NEW YORK—Judged by income accounts that have been published since the opening of the 1913 fiscal year, and judged also by comments in the financial district, the Erie railroad might be considered to have reached the high tide of its prosperity. Income accounts show that in the five months ended Nov. 30 gross earnings increased \$2,300,000 over the same period a year ago, while net earnings increased \$436,000, to high records in the company's history. Conversation carries the inference that, having enjoyed such satisfactory increases in earnings, the road is far removed from the unfavorable position in which it was found to be in 1908, when only the taking up of \$8,000,000 of its notes by the late E. H. Harriman saved it from receivership.

However, the price at which the Erie general lien 4s are quoted, and the comparison of that price with other years, indicates that the company has not yet attained that period where it might be consistently called a "prosperous" road. These bonds—of which \$140,000,000 are authorized, \$35,885,000 outstanding, and with which the Erie hopes eventually to carry forward whatever permanent financing it can accomplish—were quoted recently in the neighborhood of 76. This price marks a substantial improvement over the level of last month, when the bonds sold as low as 73 1/2, but compared with the high price of last year it shows a marked recession, indicating that the Erie is moving by leaps and bounds to a highly prosperous condition. Here is a record of the highest and lowest prices of Erie general lien 4s over the past few years, with which the present level of 76 is to be compared:

Year	High	Low
1912	79 1/2	73 1/2
1911	79 1/2	73 1/2
1910	79 1/2	73 1/2
1909	80	73 1/2
1908	79 1/2	73 1/2
1907	85 1/2	73 1/2

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

REINSTATEMENT OF COLONEL DU PATY DE CLAM IS EXPLAINED

French Chamber Is Told by M. Messimy That Action Complained of Was Only Promised in Case of War

POINT IS CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—As the result of the decision of the Republican Socialists—not M. Jaures' party—to interpellate the minister for war on the Du Paty de Clam incident, a question on the subject of the reinstatement of that officer into the French army was made by M. Violette. This gave the desired opportunity to M. Millerand, former minister for war, for vindicating his action in the matter.

As was cabled to the Monitor at the time of the debate, M. Millerand stated that the reinstatement of Du Paty de Clam was merely the carrying out of an undertaking which he found had been taken by his predecessor, M. Messimy. In the light of the letter which had been written by Captain Piquet, one of M. Messimy's secretaries, to Du Paty de Clam, it would have been impossible for him to have acted otherwise, and he indignantly repudiated the insinuation that his action was designed to injure M. Poincaré.

In further explanation of the affair, M. Millerand stated that on inquiring he had ascertained that the communication sent to Du Paty de Clam later by M. Messimy's orders, in a contrary sense, was based upon the misapprehension of the war office. He therefore inquired of the committee whether or not the reinstatement of Du Paty de Clam could be effected in a different way. The reply was favorable to that officer, and consequently he had felt bound in honor to sanction the reinstatement.

M. Messimy Explains

M. Millerand's speech was an entirely frank relation of facts, and delivered with his usual skill and eloquence made a strong and favorable impression upon the House. M. Messimy's explanation was received less cordially. He stated that at the time of the Agadir incident hundreds of retired officers had offered their services, and among them was Du Paty de Clam. His application was accompanied by violent abuse of Colonel Piquet and former ministers of war, and the secretary, who dealt with the applications, was instructed to communicate with Du Paty de Clam and engage him to formulate his application in more moderate terms. To this he complied, and at the same time withdrew his action for falsification of documents. M. Messimy persevered in his statement which had appeared previously in the press that he was ignorant of the terms of his secretary's letter to Du Paty de Clam, to whom reinstatement in case of war only had been promised.

The statements of the two ministers were followed by a speech by M. Jaures, which, judging by the approval which it elicited, expressed fairly accurately the feelings of the House. The leader of the Socialists said that it was a most disconcerting thing to find that, at a time when war threatened, French troops had been placed under the command of an officer such as Du Paty de Clam. The minister for war of France had placed himself in a position in which he found himself bargaining with a man who accused the government of France with a crime, instead of sending him away with the contempt he deserved.

Revenge Is Alleged

Referring to the statements which Du Paty de Clam had published in the Press within the preceding week, M. Jaures said that the sole result of M. Millerand's action was to have given the opportunity to Du Paty de Clam to take his revenge on Colonel Piquet. His reinstatement had been permitted merely to stop his calumnies. Du Paty de Clam, affirmed M. Jaures, was playing with them and with France.

The statement made by M. Etienne, the new minister for war, closed the discussion of the affair in the Chamber and produced an excellent effect. M. Etienne said that it was not for him to either approve or disapprove of the acts of his predecessors. His course of action must be influenced by the fact that Du Paty de Clam, having received an extraordinary favor at the hands of the war office, proceeded immediately to formulate accusations of a gross nature against the government and the army. This fact was not likely to be forgotten or overlooked by the ministry of war. Such behavior was not of a nature to induce the bestowal of a post on any officer.

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The interpellation in the Chamber on the subject of the reinstatement of Lieutenant Colonel du Paty de Clam was decided upon by the Republican Socialists, in order that M. Millerand, former minister for war, might have the opportunity of detailing his reasons for taking that step.

Since the resignation of M. Millerand, further light has been thrown on the whole matter by letters which have ap-

LONDON MOTOR BUS CONTROL IS URGED UPON GOVERNMENT



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

View of street in British metropolis showing type of traffic discussed in Parliament

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A question of considerable interest and importance was raised recently by Lord Monk Bretton in the House of Lords in regard to the motor omnibus service in the metropolis. Lord Monk Bretton asked the representative of the home office whether workman's fares were in operation on motor buses, and if not whether the government could under existing legislation call upon the omnibus companies to run an efficient service of workman's buses at special fares; and if not, whether the government would introduce legislation to deal with the matter.

Lord Monk Bretton pointed out that at present grave anomalies existed with regard to London traffic. Last year the London county council provided workman's fares on their tramways at a total cost to the ratepayers of £130,000, but the omnibus companies were under no obligation whatever to afford these facilities to workmen. It seemed, he said, very unfair to the ratepayers that their tramway undertaking, in which they had invested something like £10,000,000, should be hard hit by these commercial undertakings, which could not be made to perform an ordinary duty that they owed to the state.

Earl Beauchamp (first commissioner of works) in reply gave some interesting

statistics. He said that the number of passengers carried by the London council tramways during the year ending March 31, 1912, was 533,440,200, of which number 61,806,125, or 11½ per cent, paid workmen's fares. The government had no authority to interfere with the fares charged by the motor-bus companies or to regulate the companies in any way, neither could he hold out any hope that the government were likely to introduce any legislation dealing with the subject.

Viscount Middleton supporting Lord Monk Bretton said that the subject of traffic regulation in London was becoming more serious and important every day, and the government would have to consider the position in which motor-omnibuses stood. The streets of London had not been laid with the intention of carrying heavy motor traffic, and in some way or other the local authorities would have to make up to them the great expenditure entailed in the upkeep of the roads in the interest of one portion of the traffic. The immunity from rates which motor-buses enjoyed, and the damage they did, in neither case applied to railway or trams, and constituted a very clear case for some interposition by the government. That, he believed, might take place with very little difficulty by the establishment of a traffic board.

MASQUE FOR LONDON PROFESSOR'S WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"The Masque of Learning," to be performed at the Great Hall, London University, from March 11 to March 15, is the work of Prof. Patrick Geddes. Nobody has done more for civic life or encouraged the social side of university life than Professor Geddes, and the proposal that this interesting pageant should be shown to London, met with great support from all interested in education and social betterment.

The masque was first performed in March, 1912, at Edinburgh, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of University hall, Edinburgh. It is now divided into two parts, namely, "Ancient Learning" and "Medieval and Modern Learning." It is the latter which is to be presented at London University.

The masque opens with the barbarian celebration of victories over Rome and Britain alike; it then shows the sudden expansion of the Muhammadan world and its subsequent contribution to the variety and romance of the middle ages. The monk and friar, the knight and the burgher, the rise of the universities and the medieval fair are presented, and typical scenes and persons of the splendid renaissance and the great Elizabethan age, show the progress of the world on to the influence of the present day university and city. Finally the work of the future is shadowed forth as "no mere blank or haggard, but as the accumulation and momentum of past and present."

It is probable that the masque of ancient learning will be put on the stage before many months have elapsed, and all interested in Professor Geddes' work should communicate with the masque secretary at Crosby hall, Chelsea, London.

POSTAL BONUSES IN GERMANY ARE NOW DISALLOWED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The vote for "bonuses" to postal officials in Posen and the "mixed" districts of the province of West Prussia has just been rejected in the budget committee of the Reichstag, by a coalition of the Center party, the Socialists, and the Poles.

The payment has been made for some years on the ground that the postal work in these districts was specially onerous. It has always, however, been regarded by the groups forming the present coalition as of the nature of a political bribe. Last year they united in a similar manner to reject the vote, but subsequently agreed to pass it temporarily.

FETTERING RELIGION OF TURKEY BLAMED FOR HER DOWNFALL

(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, England—Monsieur Stoyan Vatralsky of Sofia, Bulgaria, a vice-president of the Bulgarian National Young Men's Christian Association, lectured recently in the Leeds Y. M. C. A. M. Vatralsky said that the Balkan war was, on the whole, due to the decay of the Turkish empire.

During the last 200 years much had been accomplished. Rumania was freed, and then Hungary was liberated; Serbia and Greece struggled free, and Bosnia; and now Thrace, the whole of Macedonia and Albania, had cast off the Turkish yoke. Many reasons and opinions had been given for all this; some English writers ascribed it to the poverty of Turkey, and others to the Turkish lack of organization and want of good leadership; some said it was due to lack of civilization, and others again put it down to incapacity for progress.

The lecturer said that the last opinion was the true reason, and included all the others; that nature's law deals effectively with unprogressive peoples. To stand still is impossible, and if a country does not progress, it retrogrades. The reason of Turkey's unprogressiveness was the spirit of her religion, which did not permit her people to reform, religion being undoubtedly the chief factor in all social evolution.

TURKEY SEEKS LOAN VAINLY IN EUROPE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—It is well known that for some time past Turkey has been endeavoring to raise a loan, hitherto without much success, in almost all the markets of Europe. There is a very strong feeling abroad that money should not be lent to either belligerent until after the conclusion of peace, and the rumor that the Deutsche Bank and its consorts had made or was about to make an advance to the Young Turk government provoked a great deal of criticism. The Deutsche Bank, however, has definitely stated that no such advance is contemplated and there is a strong inclination in well-informed circles to accept the assurance.

The Temps declares that the Imperial chancellery, as well as the great banking establishments of Berlin which are in relations with French houses interested in the east, has declared in Paris that no response will be made to requests from Constantinople for financial assistance. As a similar attitude seems likely to be adopted toward the allies, it is coming to be recognized that lack of funds will probably render any serious continuance of hostilities very difficult if not impossible for both sides.

BALKAN CHANGES BELIEVED BOON TO ITALIAN TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—In an article in the Rassegna Pugliese, Signor Salandra, who was finance minister in Baron Sonnino's two ministries, points out that the release of Albania and Macedonia from Turkish rule will open up a new future for Italian trade in the Balkan peninsula.

"Whatever be the new territorial arrangements in the Balkan peninsula," writes Signor Salandra, "it is certain that from Antivari downwards, the coast opposite Apulia will have a new life before it, that no brute force will any longer barricade one of the oldest trade routes in the world, the road from Durazzo to Salonica (the ancient Via Egnatia), and that other routes will be opened to unite the Adriatic ports with the immense Danubian hinterland."

This, Signor Salandra considers, will be a great advantage for Bari and Brindisi and other trade centers in southern Italy.

NEW CABINET IN NORWAY IS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

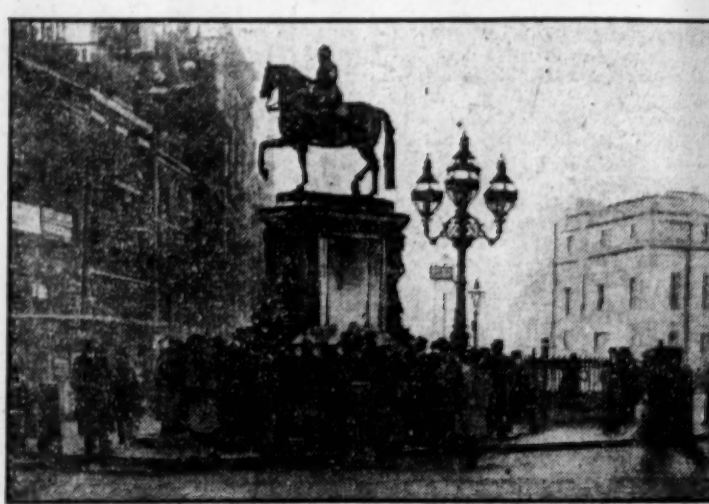
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—It is officially announced that the new cabinet has been formed and is composed as follows: Gunnar Knudsen, premier and minister of agriculture; M. Bryggessaa, minister of public worship; M. Castberg, minister of commerce; M. Ohnolt, minister of finance; M. Abrahamsen, minister of justice; M. Ihlen, minister for foreign affairs; General Keilhan, minister of national defense; M. Urbye, minister of labor.

HENRI REGNIER BUST UNVEILED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A bust of the painter, Henri Regnier, was unveiled by the president of the Academy of Fine Arts, M. Sully and Mme. Roch of the Comedie Française reciting patriotic poetry. Regnier, the painter of "Salome," fell at the battle of Buzenval in 1871 during the siege of Paris.

FLOWERS OF JACOBITES HONOR MEMORY OF ENGLISH KING



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Statue of King Charles I. in London being decorated upon anniversary day

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Jan. 30 was the anniversary of the execution of King Charles I. and the monument in Cockspur street was decorated with wreaths. A silver mist was hanging over London and the notes of brilliant color made by the flowers around the pedestal of the statue were singularly effective.

London is not rich in splendid monuments, but the mounted figure of Charles I. as it fronts Whitehall on a massive pedestal, the stone of which it is composed colored by the city atmosphere into deep grays, and warm bronzes in the depressions, and washed white and cream color in the highest places, is a fine and imposing piece of sculpture.

From his point of vantage King Charles can see the old palace of Whitehall, behind it the tall tower of Big Ben, and the Houses of Parliament, with the great Abbey spreading out on the right hand.

Behind him is Trafalgar square, where the Nelson column towers into the sky with the four lions at its feet, and the National Gallery stretches along the width of the square beyond.

King Charles has many devoted friends today, Jacobite friends and supporters, to them his descendant should now be the acknowledged king of England, and they express their royalty by making his monument gay at every recurring anniversary. A little crowd of passers-by gathers around the pedestal, these pause idly to read the inscriptions attached to the wreaths and, perhaps, to wonder at the enthusiasm which provides them. But his loyal friends have done something for their hero, in so far as King Charles day is kept alive in the memory of the people who pass by. Once a year, at any rate, some thousands gaze idly at the monument and remember that Charles was once king of England.

AUSTRALIAN POSTAL REVENUE EXPANDING

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The second annual report of the postmaster general's department discloses some remarkable figures showing the growth and expansion of business in the commonwealth. The revenue from telephones increased by £233,674; on telegraphs £40,673. The introduction of penny postage was responsible for a loss of £470,000.

The net increase in revenue in the whole department, despite the loss in penny postage, is £10,584. The figures run in huge totals, viz. £3,016,599 for the year 1911-12 as total revenue received. Analysis of postal articles dealt with shows some big figures for the year: Registered articles, 4,491,258; letters and post cards, 499,865,998; parcels, 88,717,772; newspapers, 166,750,205; parcels, 3,855,181.

The dead letter office handled 2,954,374 letters and other articles; and money and valuables amounting to £62,169 was found therein.

M. PERISSOUD WILL REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The deputy of Seine-et-Marne, M. Perissoud, has been elected by the budget committee reporter to the proposed bill for razing the Paris fortifications and the disposal of the military zone. It is announced that the committee of hygiene has recommended the suppression of the fortifications, but has vetoed the scheme of dispossession for the zone properties.

Reduced Prices

(FOR FEBRUARY ONLY)

Womens Plain Coat & Suits
Cleansed or Dyed Black and Refinished

\$2.50

Regular Price \$3.50 to \$5.00

This reduction is made simply to keep our men in special departments busy during the dull season. Work done just as carefully as at the regular prices by competent experienced help.

Bundles called for and delivered in Boston and suburbs. Returned properly packed in a post box in a few days.

At the earnest request of many customers who failed to take advantage of the special price of \$1.50 for cleansing MENS SUITS we will continue same during the balance of February

LEWANDOS

BOSTON SHOPS

17 Temple Place 284 Boylston Street
Phone 555 Oxford Phone 3900 Back Bay
Cambridge Shop 174 Massachusetts Ave
Phone Cambridge 945

Brookline Shop 1310 Beacon Street
Phone Brookline 5000
Watertown Shop 1 Glen Street
Phone Newton North 300
Roxbury Shop 2208 Washington Street
Phone Roxbury 32

"You Can Rely on Lewandos"

BRITISH WOMEN URGED TO ADOPT POLITICAL ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Common Cause, a paper which is published by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in a prominent article argues the likelihood of obtaining a government bill before long.

It declares that women will not rest until a united government apply to this "nervous House the party discipline which it expects, and apply it to secure the enfranchisement of women." The National Union will do nothing to mar this fresh opportunity. The conciliatory cabinet shall have its chance. Something is due to the dignity of the women's movement; an insincere House will not always find it possible to play with the cause by offering makeshifts after delays. The business of women today is to make this movement a political danger to any government which refuses straightforward action to secure women's rights. Public opinion counts for something and public opinion regards the government record on the woman question with contempt. To shake a government is to shorten its life. So much has been done already. This article declares better a brave fight with the goal before us than tedious years of fumbling and disillusionment.

FORCE FOR EMPIRE SERVICE IS PROJECT FROM NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The New Zealand minister of defence, the Hon. James Allen, has arrived in London on an important mission which is likely to occupy him for 2½ months. He comes to discuss the organization of a New Zealand expeditionary force for empire service. The colony that he represents desires to be in a position to say to the mother country, "We can send 8000 men to any part of the world to help you when required. We maintain a force which is always at your disposal provided that the sea way is open for them to go."

In the course of a discussion with Reuters agent, Mr. Allen said that those in the Southern Seas must keep their own trade routes open, and that the full burden of the Pacific fleet should be borne by those who live in the Pacific. He sees no reason why Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and even South Africa should not unite as one in maintaining that fleet, which should be under one control. Local navies for local purposes he considers useless. The only problem difficult of solution is that of control, and he believes that time and evolution will solve it in a gradual and peaceful way.

BUTTER RETURNS GO UP

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The season being experienced by dairy farmers is reflected in the weekly return of butter handled by the graders attached to the department of agriculture. During one week in December the graders handled 11,356 packages, as against 3946 packages in the corresponding week of 1911.

ADVANCE SHOWING OF FORTY-FIVE NEW SPRING

BOOTS

for Women

Pleasing and sensible shapes in a variety of smart combinations of leather and cloth mixtures for topping. Best materials, unsurpassed workmanship.

7 Styles at	\$3.00
8 Styles at	\$3.35
10 Styles at	\$3.50
8 Styles at	\$4.00
10 Styles at	4.25
5 Styles at	5.00

"The Store that made 125th street an uptown Shopping center."

KOCH & CO
125th STREET WEST
NEW YORK CITY

DEFENDER PHOTO SUPPLIES

Are the "NO-TRouble" kind. Get VULCAN FILM or PLATES

ARGO PAPER
If your dealer won't supply you, write us for the name of one who will. Booklet of photographic information sent free. DEFENDER PHOTO SUPPLY COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A. WARENDORFF

Fresh Flowers

FOR ALL OCCASIONS

We solicit mail orders and open charge accounts for responsible parties. State purpose, price, send your card with delivery address and we guarantee satisfaction.

1193 Broadway, New York City

(bet. 28th and 29th Sts.)

ONLY ONE STORE—TWO PHONES.

89 and 2563 Madison Square.

Service and Reliability

NATHAN H. WEIL

INSURANCE

REAL ESTATE — MORTGAGES

Third Avenue and 83rd Street

Yorkville Bank Building

Phone Lenox 87 NEW YORK

Account Books

DAMON'S — 7 —

THE BEACON HILL STATION

(Branch Store 25 West St.)

WARREN H. CO

184 Boylston St.

is a liberal buyer stamp collections, bearing stamps.

The ad dealer is offered one of the largest out exception stock of stamps.

Tel. Back Bay

THE HOME FORUM

Prayer

If, when I kneel to pray,
With eager lips I say,
"Lord, give me all the things that I
desire,
Health, wealth, fame, friends, brave
heart, religious fire,
The power to sway my fellowmen at
will,
And strength for mighty works to banish
ill."
In such a prayer as this
The blessing I might miss.

Or if I only dare
To raise this fainting prayer,
"Thou seest, Lord, that I am poor and
weak,
And cannot tell what things I ought to
seek,
I therefore do not ask at all, but still
I trust Thy bounty all my wants to fill."
My lips shall thus grow dumb,
The blessing shall not come.

But if I lowly fall
And thus in faith I call:
"Through Christ, O Lord, I pray Thee
give to me
Not what I would, but what seems best
to Thee,
Of life, of health, of service, and of
strength,
Until to Thy full joy I come at length."
My prayer shall then avail,
The blessing shall not fail.

—Charles Francis Richardson.

Newspapers for All Races

Newspapers printed in languages other than English north of Mexico and belonging to the American association of such newspapers, number 513. They are published in 35 states and Canada. The list with the numbers of papers published is interesting: Armenian, 4; Austrian-German, 1; Bohemian, 38; Bulgarian, 3; Chinese, 5; Croatian, 9; Finnish, 17; French, 18; Greek, 11; Hungarian, 14; Italian, 10; Japanese, 2; Jewish, 29; Lettish, 1; Lithuanian, 10; Norwegian-Danish, 43; Polish, 55; Portuguese, 6; Roumanian, 3; Russian, 8; Ruthenian, 8; Serbian, 8; Slovak, 12; Slovenic, 10; Spanish, 4; Swedish, 58; Swiss, 1; Syrian, 9; a total of 29 languages. The total sworn circulation of these newspapers is 6,800,000 and the estimated population thus reached in the United States is over 32,000,000.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second-Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year, \$3.00

Daily, six months, 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all news-stands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330. Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

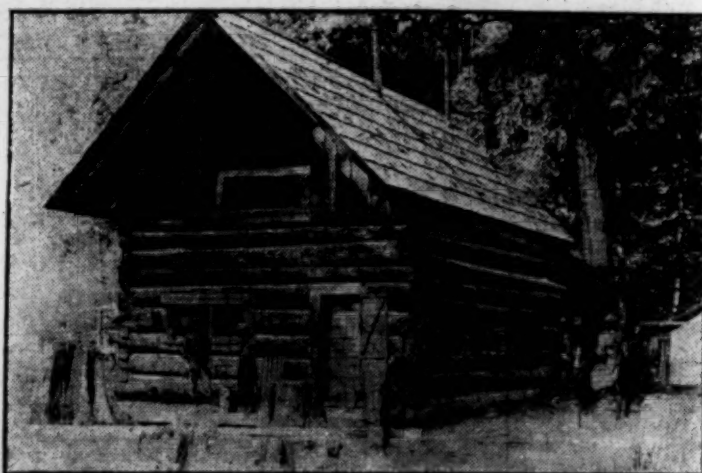
European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

Station Big Enough to Hold City Hall

Within the express concourse of the new Grand Central station in New York the city hall can be placed, still leaving ample room all around to permit many people to walk in comfort. Moreover, continues the New York Post, the tip of the flagpole would not come within several feet of touching the domed roof of the station.

"No man is the absolute lord of his life," Owen Meredith.

MINER'S HOME IN AMERICAN WEST



COMFORTABLE CABIN IN MOUNTAINS OF IDAHO

AMERICANS constantly hear more and more interesting things about the mountains of Idaho. Here is the home of an intrepid wife, who has followed her miner husband into the wilds where his calling requires his presence. Everything possible is done to make the house comfortable, even to putting on a screen door. Certain features of the American forest home, such as the steep roof and the deep eaves, testify how styles of architecture in all lands and in varied surroundings have grown out of the practical needs of the people.

Flowers of the Tropics

The real joy of the jungle is in the flowers. Flaming hibiscus and poinsettia, begonias and many stranger brilliant blossoms flower lavishly here, as little noted as they are prized and coaxed by flower lovers in the north, where there is no tropic sun to duplicate the careless luxuriance of their isthmian glory. Most striking of all, says a writer on Panama in Sunset magazine, are the orchids. They cling to tree branches and bloom grotesquely in the hidden depths of the jungle, just as they did 60 years ago when the first transisthmian railroad was built.

Dr. Watts

Once, when the popular hymn writer, Dr. Watts, was dining at a coffee house, he overheard some one at a neighboring table say, in a somewhat contemptuous tone of voice, "What! can that insignificant little man possibly be the great Dr. Watts?" On hearing his name mentioned with such disrespect, Dr. Watts turned round, and bowing to the unknown speaker, quoted most aptly the following lines from one of his hymns: "Were I so tall as reach the pole,
Or mete the ocean with my span,
I must be measured by my soul,
The mind's the standard of the man."

Genius

WHO are the men that make their mark? Who are the men that succeed in accomplishing what they undertake? Don't tell me that they are the men of genius or of surpassing ability. The fact is, they are usually men of average talents who use them faithfully and zealously. The wrecks of humanity include a large number of men and women of genius. They have lacked patience and zeal and concentration. The best work in the world is not done by great geniuses. It is done by people who are inspired by high ideals, who consecrate their powers to that which is best and who believe so heartily in the cause to which they consecrate themselves that they keep everlastingly at it and hit hard when they strike.—Rolf Cobleigh in Congregationalist.

Graceful and Useful Cedar Tree

Describing the trees of the Yosemite region of California with the zest of the artist and musician for every tender detail of a great creative work, John Muir says in his recent book that the incense cedar, as it is called (*Libocedrus decurrens*), with its cinnamon-colored bark and yellow-green foliage is one of the most interesting of the Yosemite trees. Some of them are 150 feet high, from six to 10 feet in diameter, and they are never out of sight as you saunter among the yellow pines. Their bright brown shafts and towers of flat, frond-like branches make a striking feature of the landscapes throughout all the seasons. In midwinter, when most of the trees are asleep, this cedar puts forth its flowers in millions, the pistillate pale green and inconspicuous, but the staminate bright yellow, tingling all the branches, and making the trees look like gigantic golden-rod. The branches, outspread in flat plumes and beautifully fronded, sweep gracefully downward and outward, except those near the top, which aspire; the lowest droop to the ground, overlapping one another, shedding rain like shingles and making fine tents for birds and campers. This tree often lives more than a thousand years.

Rancor Disappearing

An interesting review of the political cartoons of the United States in the Century establishes it pretty clearly that the old-time rancor has practically disappeared from this branch of newspaper work. The cartoonist today seeks to rouse a laugh, but not to stir bitterness. The cartoonist makes fun of public men and events, and seems to take a boyish delight in just being funny. Of course the great political cartoonists of the past were intensely partisan and could never see the opposite side of questions concerned. This ability to see all round a thing and to understand the other man's point of view is one of the important marks of individual as well as of national progress today.

Chained Books in Breadsall Church

Customs of old times are brought up when one visits Breadsall church near Derby, England. In this old church is a set of chained books, which are kept in an old desk at the eastern end of the north aisle, says the Captain. The desk is a double one, and it can be locked. In one part may be found Burnet's "History of the Reformation," published in 1679 and 1681, and the "Works of Josephus," printed in 1702. On the other side are the "Works of John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury" (1605), "Discoveries of Some London Divines" (1604), the "History of Early Martyrs" (1687), the "History of the Fathers to the Fourth Century" (1683), and the "History of the Apostles" (1684), the three last by William Cave, D. D. Each book is fastened to the desk by a chain two feet long to prevent any unauthorized person from removing it.

To Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra

A bluebird lives in yonder tree,
Likewise a little chickadee,
In two woodpecker's nests, rent free.

There, where the weeping willow weeps,
A dainty housewren sweetly cheeps,
From an old oriole's nest she peeps.
I see the English sparrow tilt
Upon the limb with sun begit.
His nest an ancient swallow built.

So, it was one of your old jests,
Eh, Mig. Cervantes, that attests,
"There are no birds in last year's nests?"
—R. K. Munkittrick

EXPERIMENTS ON EIFFEL TOWER

IN a recent number of Engineering there is a note on the various scientific observations which have been made from the Eiffel tower since its construction in 1889. The lateral deflections of the tower by winds and by the asymmetric heating and cooling of different portions of the structure have been studied for years, says this journal, while meteorological observations are regularly taken on the tower, radio-telegraphic signals are sent from it, and instructive experiments have been made on it concerning the air resistance to gliding and falling. Charles E. Guillaume has lately been making experiments to determine the changes in the height of the tower due to variations of temperature. He has been using for these experiments a wire of invar, a metal which is practically unaffected by changes of tempera-

ture, stretched from the second platform to the ground, and the apparatus is so arranged that the variations in the height of the tower are recorded on a revolving drum.
M. Guillaume found that the deflections recorded on the drum, due to the pressure of the wind on the wire, could easily be separated from those due to expansion of the tower, and he found that the tower acts as a very sensitive dilatation thermometer, in spite of its mass of 7000 tons of iron. This result is due to the slenderness of the structure, and the diagrams show that the iron responds to changes of temperature more quickly than the surrounding air. The note concludes by stating that M. Guillaume is now experimenting to determine the dilatation coefficient of the tower as a whole.

MARKING SYSTEM IN SCHOOL

MARKS in school as ordinarily known are one of the bugbears of pupils and teachers alike. Records of attendance and promptness may be useful, for these things are definite facts that can be set down in figures, but the marking system as usually planned by a necessarily hard and fast rule (since if it is to mean anything it must be exact) is held by most educators to be a broken reed. Still it persists, for it is the best means at hand, apparently, for grading pupils and getting them on from class to class.

A writer in the Ladies Home Journal says that once a child who had not missed a word in spelling received a mark of 70 per cent instead of the usual 100. When her father investigated the matter he found that by the intricate system of marking, the child's absence of two weeks on a trip to the South with him had not only been recorded against her under the head of record of absence but also in her actual record of scholarship. The teacher, it was held, knew very well that that child would never fall so far from the mark of correctness in spelling as the 70 per cent indicated, yet that had to go down as her standing for the month. Undoubtedly she learned more from her trip to the South than she would have gained in many days' study at school; but the red tape held.

A boy may rise in class and give a delightful talk on lumbering, says one teacher, because he has just been reading the "Blazed Trail"; yet the teacher knows that he has not studied the lesson given in the book. Must she mark him

100 for a fine recitation, or 0 for not knowing his lesson? Another child who studies faithfully may not make nearly so good a showing. Is he to be marked according to what he does or according to his recitation? Of course the system of marks is not reward in the usual sense; it aims to be the exact record of the state of the pupil's information and development in respect to that particular study. Then John's knowledge of the lumber camp life stands him in good stead. On the other hand a perfect mark tends to show him as a satisfactory student, when really he is not half as faithful and painstaking, and will not really know as much about the subject of geography at the term's end as the slower Robert beside him.

In private schools the marking system is often discarded. The pupils are sent from class to class as fast as the teacher judges them to be ready. They may be examined occasionally for the sake of the review and reminder, but on the whole it is the teacher's direct knowledge of the whole mental development and facility of the child that governs, not the chance showing on a particular day nor even his ability to recite brilliantly day by day.

Rhode Island Governors

By a change in the constitution of Rhode Island the Governor and the other state officers will henceforth hold office for two years, instead of one. The change leaves Massachusetts the only state that holds an election every year, although yearly elections were once the rule in many states. Twenty-four of the states choose their governors for a term of four years, 22 for a term of two years, and one state, New Jersey, for a term of three years. The change in Rhode Island allows Governor Pothier to serve six years in his present office, a longer term of service than has fallen to the lot of any other governor of that state in the past century. Under the royal charter several of the governors were in office for a longer time. One of them, Samuel Cranston, first elected in 1698, was chosen 30 times in succession to the governorship. It is doubtful if any other man ever met successfully the test of so many annual elections to a high public office.—Youths Companion.

God has His measuring lines and His canons, called the Ten Commandments.—Martin Luther.

SPIRITUAL SELFHOOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT is truly an education to get to know one's self. But first of all we need to be clear as to what self is. We use the term "self" in many ways. Ordinarily it is self-reliant, for instance, is to trust in one's own capacity to do things that will bar the door against failure. Yet failure too often follows. We are perpetually engaged in activities of one kind or another; we need guidance, strength, light. Every man wants to do the best he can, but many are never quite certain how the best is to be attained. All the while there is one unerring source whence flows to mankind every good. This was clearly indicated in the memorable words of Jesus: "I can of mine own self do nothing." The Master thus epitomized a whole life-experience. He was speaking of himself humanly, and knew that as such he was powerless for good. Yet he had done nothing but good; he had proved by works that he was beyond human explanation that God was with him, and he sought to show that the same God, the Father of all, is with every man who believes, that is, who spiritually knows, God.

The self that Jesus knew was helpless in that counterfeit of the real man which begins to be uncovered as soon as we seek to be governed by divine Mind. This is the "old man" that will be put off with every step we take in the direction of Truth. The life that is depending upon the mortal self is one of deception; it is an attempt to build upon a

basis of falsity. Now no man really wishes to do that; no man plans to live a life of wrong-doing; he drifts into it; he surrenders to material environment, and is in danger of being lulled into a false sense of security. But let him once be awakened to some knowledge of his true, that is, his spiritual selfhood, and his whole thought is changed. He is putting on the "new man" made after the image and likeness of God.

Mortal thought, if permitted to have its way, would compel a man to remain under the thralldom of a belief that he is a material being, entirely separate from a divine concept of creation; consequently, when subject to this belief, he lives in a maze of doubt and perplexity. The mist of material sense hides the truth. But the availability of the truth for man's enlightenment and redemption is one of the facts of being. Man learns this as he begins to get a glimpse of his birthright. The consciousness of true selfhood opens up a whole world of power and dominion and dispels that sense of fear which has seemed an intolerable burden. Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health, p. 91) that "absorbed in material selfhood we discern and reflect but faintly the substance of Life or Mind," and she

adds that "the denial of material selfhood aids the discernment of man's spiritual and eternal individuality, and destroys the erroneous knowledge gained from matter or through what are termed the material senses."

Here is the path of true progress that leads to harmony and immortality. Once the feet are set upon this path the universal experience is that the old mortal way of looking at things disappears. We see that, as there is no life apart from God, there is no good except that which is of and from God. All our reliance, therefore, centers not upon that which is human, but upon that which is divine. Our very affections change. We cherish nothing which we are conscious cannot stand the test of the spiritual searchlight. We seek to purify thought. We hunger to overcome every sense of error. True selfhood knows nothing of limitation, because it is scientifically related to God, who is infinite Life, Truth and Love; therefore the consciousness of this selfhood enables one to say: "I can do all things through Christ which strengthen me." Some critics have said that this is claiming too much for man. For

the so-called mortal man, yes; but for the man of God's creation, the offspring of Spirit, the reflection of divine Mind, no. Dominion belongs to the real man and nothing can deprive him of dominion. Moreover, what a field of usefulness is opened up with the recognition of this spiritual selfhood! Love begins to reign and rule and influence every human activity. The dominant desire of the heart is to live in harmony with the spiritual law of Love and Truth. Is it not obvious that such a transformation would make every man a better son, and husband, and father, and citizen? All this is in line with Christian Science, the study of which is the truest education because it is essentially spiritual, recognizing that right thought, the basis and germ of all right action, is of the nature of Spirit, and that such right thought becomes the conscious, lawful possession of man whenever he is prepared to give it hospitality. "Study to show thyself approved unto God," wrote Paul to Timothy, "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." He had then before him that spiritual ideal which is the only real—the result of progress in righteous-

ness—"that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

Every moment spent in the holy task of substituting spiritual selfhood for the false mortal self is abundantly fruitful. There is satisfaction in it. It brings peace and a sense of the divine presence which is a foretaste of more good things to come. Mortals are ignorant of the latent possibilities of man's real selfhood until they are aroused from their dormant condition, and they should be thankful for what ever awakens them to know the wealth of peace and power that awaits man. Is life worth living? By all means. When we are acquainting ourselves with God and finding what is our rightful place in the universe and in divine economy. This is the most exhilarating and the most fruitful of all human tasks, because it is the only one that has a perfect realization.

Spiritual selfhood reflects every divine quality; therefore, man, in proportion to his knowledge of this, not only can know the right, but also can do it; he can meet every temptation as did Jesus by reliance upon God as the one omnipotent power. Every individual can demonstrate in his daily life and walk that he can participate in any honorable avocation and yet be Christly in thought and purpose, ever reflecting divine Love and going on to perfection. In this way each one will find that "spiritual status of man, which is outside of all material selfhood" (Science and Health, p. 476).

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Plantain of Cuba

Plantain is the familiar name of a small plant in the United States which has rounded oval leaves—salver shaped, the botany says,—and is parallel ribbed, that is the veins curve out from the stem instead of branching from a middle rib as the veins in most leaves do. This little plant bears tall stalks of seeds that before ripening are often a pretty red. It grows often on ash walks or where grass will not grow.

In Cuba there is a plant called by the same name which is of an entirely different sort. It is so much like the banana that many botanists think it is the same. It is also called *musa paradisaica*, which means banana of the garden, while the banana is called *banana sapientum*, from a word meaning to have taste.

In Cuba the plantain is used for food almost as the potato is in the United States. It is baked and boiled and dried and fried, and appears in some of these forms at nearly every meal. Hakluyt, in his old fashioned voyages, speaks of the plantain as a fruit that looks much like a cucumber, "very pleasant to the taste."

Picture Puzzle



ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Raft.

Hydraulic Mining

Hydraulic mining is mining with a powerful stream of water directed against the earth. The stream washes away the stones and soil in a twinkling. You might call a great river a hydraulic engineer, since it does this kind of mining whenever it is at its height. The Colorado river not long ago broke through its banks and flooded a broad basin without an outlet, making a broad lake called the Salton sea. Recently it has been digging away at its banks again, and ranchers say that it has uncovered an ancient city that had been buried under the earth for no one knows how many years.

The cliff-top has a carpet
Of lilac, gold, and green;
The blue sky bounds the ocean,
The white clouds scud between.

A flock of gulls are wheeling
And wailing round my seat;
Above my head the heaven,
The sea beneath my feet.
—Dr. Robert Bridges.

Caged Song Birds of India

Working people in the cities of northern India are great bird fanciers and find, as they sit for hours over their embroidery, weaving or shoemaking, that a singing bird is good company, writes John Lockwood Kipling in his book, "Beast and Man in India." The bul-bul (*Molpastes intermedius*), the chendul or tufted lark (*Galerita cristata*), the shama (*Citrocincla macrura*), the hill maina (*Eulabes religiosa*), are most commonly seen, and there are several others. Like the operatives of manufacturing England Indian workmen arrange singing matches between their birds and enjoy sitting in groups in shady places round the cages in which their pets are shrilling their loudest notes. . . . In Delhi bird fanciers often take their birds out tied to a small crutch-shaped perch of bright brass carried in the hand. It is curious that exactly the same practice obtains in Peking, where hundreds of grave Chinamen may be seen, each carrying a small bird.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science
with descriptions
and prices
will be sent upon
application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 19, 1913

Cash Register Trade Violations

THE ACTION against the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, O., that has culminated in the assessment of severe penalties against the individual defendants, including the president of the corporation and twenty-eight other officials and employees, differed in some essential points from other proceedings brought by the United States government under the Sherman act. In this case the idea was not so much to dissolve a trust or to suspend or destroy a combination, or to establish the illegality of a business, as to prevent an establishment entirely legitimate in all other respects from taking unjust advantage of its opportunities to cripple and practically to wipe out competition. What was done by the National Cash Register Company in alleged restraint of trade was accomplished by means entirely separate from the industry of making devices for the protection of business. In fact, to carry out the plan for the destruction of competition it was necessary, as shown by the evidence, and as pointed out by the court, to organize and maintain a special department for this purpose.

This department, as Judge Hollister said in sentencing the convicted persons, was maintained not to sell the articles made by the concern, but to prevent the sale of similar goods by competitors. From the sale of each machine, it was shown by the government, the sum of \$5 was set aside for the purpose of fighting competition. It was held by the government that a special corps of men was employed to injure in many ways the reputation of competing machines and to destroy the custom of competitors. Mutilated machines from competitive concerns were exhibited to hesitating prospective purchasers in order to prejudice them. In short, the evidence was such as to place this case in a class by itself. The judge did not depart from the testimony by a hair's breadth when he said that the corporation's efforts to establish an absolute monopoly were unnecessary. The concern could have made millions by sticking to legitimate trade processes.

Herein, perhaps, is the most striking lesson the case has to offer. The weakness of private monopoly seems to lie, so far as experience goes, in the fact that it is not content until it oversteps the bounds of legitimacy. The craving for greater earnings, higher dividends, larger power, urges it on to the point where it ceases to be a benefit and becomes a menace to the public welfare. It is this weakness that is creating the popular demand for restrictive legislation, if not eventual government control. The so-called "interests" have it within their power to postpone indefinitely a condition that conduct such as proved against the National Cash Register Company tends to precipitate. They can postpone it by a change of attitude that will give first consideration to the public welfare.

Early German Settlers in Chile

SINCE the old agitation against real or fancied German imperialism appears to have been revived in Brazil through the incident of the cruiser *Bremen* in south Brazilian waters, it is interesting to turn to the next largest, compact, German settlement in South America; that is, Valdivia in southern Chile. There appears in one of the latest Chilean papers to hand, an account of the beginnings of the flourishing German colony in Valdivia which, curiously enough, seems to date from that same revolutionary epoch of the middle of the last century that marked the beginning of the modern German immigration into the United States. The name that stands out from the group of those early German settlers, somewhat after the manner of the name of Karl Schurz in the United States, is that of Karl Anwandter, a typical German educator who was to distinguish himself by his industrial enterprises no less than by his educational work. It was this schoolmaster who, in the name of the first batch of settlers landed from the bark *Hermann* at Corral, addressed the government agent of Valdivia in these terms: "We mean to be as sincere and industrious Chileans as any, and, standing by our new compatriots, we shall defend our adopted fatherland against all foreign aggression with the determination of the man who defends his country, his family, and his interests."

This is surely a most anti-imperialistic utterance. Don Carlos Anwandter, however, was not the originator of the German settlement scheme. The man who started the Chilean colonization propaganda in Germany, it appears, was Maj. Bernardo Philipp, a Chilean officer of German descent who, in 1850, was commissioned by the government to place before the German people the new immigration and settlement law, promulgated in 1845 under the administration of General Bulnes, and for the purposes of which the ancient colonial town of Valdivia had been selected. Opposition on the part of the German authorities seems to have offered but slight obstacles, for in September of 1850 the bark *Hermann* sailed from Hamburg with seventy men, ten women and five children, arriving in Corral, the port of Valdivia, at the end of the year. The first thing the settlers did was to submit to the government agent sixteen queries, every one of which was typical of German thoroughness and directness of purpose, the list being headed with "what steps must an immigrant take in order to become a Chilean citizen?" It was upon receiving satisfactory answers to these questions that Karl Anwandter uttered that fine assurance of fealty. Yet owing to complications that had arisen over land titles the whole German colonization scheme was placed in jeopardy and might have completely failed had it not been for the generosity of the commandant of Valdivia, who relinquished his claim to the island of Teja, opposite the town, which became the site of the first German colony in Chile. Strange to relate, that commandant was an old soldier of Germany's greatest foe, Napoleon I. It was under these auspices of freedom and cooperation that the German settlements in southern Chile were founded. Like the German immigration into the United States of the late '40s and early '50s those passengers on the *Hermann* and the following ships, the *Adolfo*, *San Pablo*, *Susana*, included men of intellectual capacity who in Don Carlos Anwandter's German school of Valdivia laid the foundation for that great German educational influence which is so manifest on all sides in modern Chile.

Veto Properly Overruled

WISELY, we believe, the Senate has decided to abide by its decision respecting restriction of immigration, despite President Taft's veto. Pressure from foreign-born constituents, since the veto was filed, has been steady and severe. Added to this, with many of the senators, has been the appeal to party loyalty and a disinclination to seem to rebuke an executive already sufficiently set back. But for a majority of legislators the final argument, overriding all objections, has been the deep conviction that the time has come for the republic to cry "Halt" and to put up the bars. Assimilative agencies equal to their task in the past are not proving equal to it now. Congestion of aliens in urban centers is fast making trained citizenship of no effect; and vices and wrongs of a new type tend to flourish in a way that never was noticeable in earlier generations. The newer and more radical forms of democratic government that are demanded and that are gaining recognition both in constitutional conventions and in statutory provisions call for higher rather than lower values in popular character and intelligence. The more necessary, therefore is a sifting of the incoming hosts from abroad, especially those who come without any practical experience with self-government. Regions of the country that have been latest in settlement, by their demand for a wide-open door, have clashed with representatives of the regions settled earliest. New England and the South have insisted most earnestly on this restrictive measure. One section has had practical experience with the policy of the open door. Both have long had a conviction that unless stricter provisions were imposed some things essentially American might pass from national life.

AN ECONOMIC law as old as the hills is brought to the fore by a western man who offers to exchange a phonograph for a load of wood.

Journalism and the Schools

NO JOURNAL of today aiming to serve community needs can ignore news originating in schools, using that word in its broadest sense, and be counted either alert or broad-visioned. Likewise no school can be said to be fully alive to its mission in the community that does not face its relations to the newspaper and to all that it symbolizes as a rival agent in social education. Where there is an approximation to intelligent vigilance by both of these agencies—school and newspaper—the theories, methods and results of education from the kindergarten to the primary are given publicity by the press, and on the other hand the school uses the chronicle of the newspaper for purposes of illustration in teaching; it discriminates between sources of news on the basis of accuracy and integrity; and in the higher institutions it conceives as its duty to give specific training for journalism.

Here is the explanation of the increasing frequency with which schools of journalism are being established in both privately endowed and state universities. Lowered standards of ethics and vulgarized methods of publicity used by conspicuous winners of notoriety as newspaper proprietors have brought about in academic circles a keener realization of the duty of the university to journalism. The imperative necessity of doing something to offset rising power of commercialism in connection with control of agencies for publicity has forced upon society opinions as to more direct control of journalists, including such as may be brought to bear indirectly during the period of training for the calling. Hence it is not surprising that a place at last is being made in the circle of university departments for the future editor and reporter as well as for the lawyer, engineer, clergyman and farmer. Nor is this trend made less significant or prophetic when it is borne in mind how political activities of the hour tend to increase the direct political responsibilities of citizens, who in turn are correspondingly made the more dependent upon accurate, honest and balanced journalistic service.

The new school of journalism at Western Reserve University is to know no sex line. This is sensible. The sooner sex equality in suffrage comes, with all that it implies as to woman's civic service, the more immediate the demand for a better equipped type of woman journalist. Again, the new school will be fortunate in its alliance with the Cleveland press, so that practice and theory can be combined.

Recent reports as to the workings of the school of journalism at the University of Kansas show that expert aid on technical matters is being given to rural journalists with the same success that the state's soil experts make possible larger crops for the farmers. The Kansas school already is serving the state community in very practical ways.

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON is exhibiting admirable coolness in the presence of a nation of curious people desirous of learning from him some things he is not ready to talk about.

THIS newspaper has from time to time and frequently found occasion for comment upon the Canadian inland navigation system as it is and upon the still more comprehensive system in prospect, so that our readers are by no means unprepared for whatever may be said in praise of the Dominion's forethought and enterprise in this particular. Nevertheless, the unqualified commendation of Sir Edward Leader Williams must come to those interested in the subject as an agreeable surprise. Sir Edward, as is known, was the constructor of the great canal between Liverpool and Manchester, one of the most costly and most successful waterways in the world. That he should pronounce Canada's inland navigation system the finest in existence is, indeed, a tribute of very high value.

However, it is one that the Canadians have worked long, hard and unremittently to earn. They have been steadily at the task of perfecting their waterways for over 130 years. Unlike the United States, they did not abandon the water for the railway almost wholly when the iron horse came into use. Nor did they turn their backs upon canal construction simply because their neighbors to the south, and, for that matter, all the rest of the world, were thinking how to get freight carried quickly rather than in great bulk and cheaply.

Canada's greatest system of waterways was begun before the railroads came. No bolder scheme than that of connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario was ever undertaken by a nation in very infancy.

Canada's Inland Waterways

That system survived railroad rivalry; it has prospered in the face of competition, notwithstanding that for a short period it had serious difficulties to meet, but, best of all, it has marked the way for the greater system and systems that have followed and are still following it. There is something of the romantic in the announcement, in view of Canada's early struggles for commercial existence, not to speak of commercial greatness, that a fourth Welland canal is approaching completion.

The United States is strongly in the mood to congratulate Canada on its waterways at this time, because its own ambitions are once more pointing in that direction. Surely, it has not far to look for example or inspiration.

The Standard Oil Company can no longer do business in Missouri, but this fact does not operate to keep mention of the Standard Oil Company out of the Missouri newspapers.

NEW YORK is right in regarding its public library as an institution primarily for the circulation of books and not for architectural or decorative display.

Miller a Poet of the Open

THE VERSE-WRITER whose "Song of the Sierras" as long ago as the '60s attracted the attention of critics on both sides of the Atlantic, was handicapped in youth with the name of Cincinnatus Heine Miller. In due time, exercising his right in a characteristically unconventional way, he dropped the names bestowed by a hero-worshipping father, and chose the name of Joaquin. No one cared to challenge the act, and the new name clung and ever after proved an asset. Like John Muir, this product of pioneering days in the West, this lover of nature and repudiator of the haunts of men, this singer of democratic lyrics, has few of the attributes associated with naturalists and poets who originate in academic environments. There is much in common between men of the Muir and Miller type and Thoreau; but pass a certain point and the resemblance ceases. Generations of New England emphasis on phases of life and duty for which the pioneers of the Pacific coast cared less, and a climate making impossible an attitude toward nature which is easy in California, account in part for the difference. Moreover, dwellers among the Sierras cannot see life as do those who abide by the banks of the Concord and the Charles. The Pacific-bred individualist and cabin dweller on the hills back of Oakland of necessity must be of freer, ampler port than the Concord-bred individualist with his shelter on Walden pond. Miller had traveled over more of the world, fraternized with more kinds of men, known more of the joys and perils of wealth, and adventured more than the pencil-maker and surveyor of Concord. So that, though never easily adjusting himself to conventions of life and though preferably dwelling apart from men, Miller's sympathy with humanity and his faith in it were strong, and much of his most fervent poetry at the last was given over to depiction of the utopia that lies ahead when democracy comes to its own. Seldom if ever did he fail to strike the note of optimism. Humanity, nature and destiny to him were appareled in good. Much like Tolstoy in some ways, he yet abstained from that note of censoriousness which marred so much of the Russian's preaching of his vision of love.

It is not likely that the peculiar type of nature lovers which Muir and Miller have exemplified will appear often, as the region that bred them takes on more domesticated aspects. The type that Emerson and Thoreau stood for is passing in New England.

Rebating the Meal Tip

AN AMERICAN hotel has posted a notice in its cafe, reading: "Ten per cent reduction on all checks over 50 cents." The understanding is that this rebate shall indemnify the patron for the tip he gives the waiter. There is no compulsion about the matter, however. He may give the waiter a larger tip than is provided for in the rebate, or he may pocket the rebate and give the waiter no tip at all. It is said that hotel and restaurant keepers generally are watching with interest the outcome of this experiment; thus far, as a rule, they have expressed doubts as to its success. It is justified by the hotel originating it on the ground that it is the nearest solution of the tipping problem so far devised. According to the manager of this hotel, tipping cannot be prevented. Other hotel and restaurant managers agree with him. All unite in laying the blame—or responsibility—upon the public.

While it is claimed by the hotel introducing the tip rebate that prices have not been advanced to meet it, nothing can be clearer as an economic proposition than that it is the consumer who must eventually and always pay the whole bill in cases of this kind, no matter how philanthropic or benevolent the intention of the middleman. And if it be true that the consumer is responsible for the tipping system, it is only right that he should bear the cost of it. But is he really responsible? Is he not, rather, the victim, willing or unwilling, of a custom that could never have grown up in the United States if the hotel and restaurant keepers had not at first tolerated and later encouraged it? The meal tip is not the worst of it. The abuse has grown until the meal tip is frequently now but a small part of it. Has it not become notorious in recent months that the tipping privilege is counted as a valuable asset in some establishments—as a franchise to be leased to the highest bidder?

The American hotel ranks very high throughout the whole world; in all of its better aspects it seems to stand as a model in the eyes of hotel keepers everywhere. Tipping is not peculiar to it. The tip is a world-wide nuisance. But for reasons that are obvious—principal among them being the general extravagance of the people—it is likely, unless checked, to go to greater extremes in the United States than elsewhere. It will thus work injury to the hotel business of all lands. Why cannot the hotel keepers of the United States reverse all this, and set a good example rather than a bad one for the rest of the world? Instead of temporizing with the tipping nuisance, why cannot they unite to stamp it out? Why should the hotel cafe employees be tipped any more than the employees in tens of thousands of other lines of business? Why cannot the hotel and restaurant keepers charge a fair price to their patrons and pay a fair price to their help for all services rendered, and let the matter end there? To say that it cannot be done is nonsense. It is in the interest of the dignity of labor and of American democracy that it shall be done, for the influence of the tip is debasing and demoralizing.